

# THE NORTHFIELD HERALD

Volume 3 Number 41

Northfield, Massachusetts, January 19, 1934

Price Five Cents

## Bacon Declares Self Candidate

### Pledges No Delegate For Him At Convention

#### Lieutenant - Governor Will Seek Endorsement Of Republican Party In June

Formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of the Commonwealth was made by Lieutenant Governor Gaspar G. Bacon of Jamaica Plain, Boston. The lieutenant governor declares that while he will seek the endorsement of the Republican primary convention in June he will make no attempt to pledge any delegate to his candidacy.

Lieutenant Governor Bacon was born in Jamaica Plain, March 7, 1886. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1908 and from Harvard Law School in 1912. He is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard and is a trustee and secretary of the board of trustees of Boston University. He is also a director of the Massachusetts Society of Mental Hygiene.

Mr. Bacon was a private in the National Guard at the Mexican border in 1916 and enlisted in the United States Army in May, 1917. At the close of the World War he retired as a Major of Field Artillery. He is now present the Assistant Chief of Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the 26th Yankee Division, M. N. G. He was the first commander of the Michael J. O'Connell Post, Jamaica Plain, American Legion, and was the first National Treasurer of the Legion.

Entering public life he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920 and as a State Senator from 1925 to 1932 inclusive. He was President of the Senate from 1929 to 1932, and in 1932 was elected an alternate to the Republican National Convention. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican party in 1932, defeating the late Chester I. Campbell by a margin of 66,000 votes. At the election in November, by leading the Republican ticket, he survived the Democratic landslide which gave the State to President Roosevelt by a majority of 63,000, to Governor Ely over William S. Youngman by 121,000 and resulted also in the election of Charles F. Hurley as State Treasurer and Francis X. Hurley as State Auditor.

Mr. Bacon, in defeating John E. Swift for Lieutenant Governor by a margin of about 5,000 votes, polled a total of 745,272 votes, which was 9,000 more than President Hoover and 41,000 more than Mr. Youngman. His recognized vote-getting ability, as shown in the 1932 election, marked him as a Republican of outstanding strength.

He is a profound student of government, having published two books on the subject—“The Constitution of the United States in Some of its Fundamental Aspects,” published by the Harvard University Press in 1927, and “Government and the Voter,” published in 1931. He is married and has three children.

In his formal announcement, Lieutenant Governor Bacon said: “I am a candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. I shall seek the endorsement of the Republican primary convention next June. I shall, however, make no attempt to pledge any delegate to my candidacy. As far as I am concerned, each one will be free to exercise his own unimpaired judgment. If I am honored by the endorsement of the Convention, I pledge myself to wage a vigorous campaign for the principles and platform which it adopts. I hope to be the standard bearer of a reinvigorated and liberalized Republican party.

“Throughout the campaign I shall state my views on public questions frankly and without equivocation. This is no time for subterfuge or evasion. The people want the truth. I shall welcome advice and constructive criticism. Destructive criticism leads only to disruption, to loss of confidence and despair. Those who indulge in it are but undermining our institutions of government and retarding the forces of recovery.

“It is my hope that the campaign may be conducted without bitterness. Denunciation and personal abuse offer no help to a distressed people. The times call for helpful co-operation. Neither selfishness nor self-aggrandizement have any place in the battle line against depression. It is only through unity of purpose, willingness responsiveness to party is greater than any individual or any group of individuals.

“Representative government is the execution of the will of the people. Due to new conditions, the obligations and functions of government are rapidly changing. For the protection of all the people these obligations and functions must be circumscribed, and exploitation in the interest of the few prevented. Especially in a period of instability, we need experience in public office. More than ever, the public service demands honesty, courage, common sense, knowledge and vision.

“We must adapt our fundamental institutions of government to new needs, to new possibilities

## Would Be Governor



Lieutenant - Governor Gaspar G. Bacon of Jamaica Plain Who Will Accept Nomination For Governor.

## Pomona Grange Program Books Are Distributed

### Officers And Membership List Are Included In New Handbook

The 1934 Handbook of programs of Pomona and Subordinate Granges in the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Valley Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has been distributed through the subordinate and juvenile granges to all members in this vicinity. As in previous years, the book contains the officers list and membership list for each Grange together with a detailed program of activities during the year.

Northfield Grange is listed with 94 members only two of which are charter members. Among the major activities listed for the forthcoming season are a Valentine Party at the February 13th meeting, conferring of the first and second degrees on March 27th and October 9th, conferring of the third and fourth degrees on April 10th and October 23rd, the Grange Picnic on July 10 and election of officers on November 27th.

The Pomona Grange will confer the fifth degree on June 8 at Barnardston which will give all Eastern Grangers an opportunity of receiving the sixth degree at some subsequent State Grange meeting in anticipation of receiving the seventh degree when the National Grange convenes in Connecticut during the fall.

## North Church Notes

Rev. W. Stanley Carne Minister

Sunday School will meet at ten o'clock.

The preaching service will be at eleven o'clock, the subject of the sermon being “Sons and Heirs.” The choir will sing for their first number, “March On, Ye Soldiers True,” by Williams followed by the hymn anthem, “All Hail The Power of Jesus' Name” (Miles Lane).

The Senior Endeavor will meet at seven o'clock.

Preaching Service at eight o'clock with a song service led by Professor Lawrence who will sing a solo. There will also be special music by the Male Quartet.

## Charles H. Bolton Dies

Mr. Charles Herbert Bolton, 79, of Winchester, N. H. died last Friday evening at his home on Ashuelot Road after a long illness. He was born in Winchester, July 16, 1854, the son of David and Mary Bolton. He has always lived in this locality.

Besides his widow, he is survived by his brother, Mr. James Bolton of Winchester, N. H., his sister, Mrs. Ida Shaw of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. and Dr. Harris A. Bolton of Warm Springs, Mont. Mr. Bolton was a member of the Greenfield, C. Hope Bolton and Mrs. Robert Hall of Springfield, Mr. Fred I. Bolton, Mr. Clifford L. Bolton, Mr. Edward C. Bolton and Mrs. Irwin Severance, all of Northfield.

The funeral was held from his late home on Sunday afternoon with Rev. W. Stanley Carne officiating. Burial was in the family lot in Pine Grove Cemetery in Hinsdale, N. H.

of human advancement. The gains and advantages of recent codes of selfishness nor self-aggrandizement have any place in the battle line against depression. It is only through unity of purpose, willingness responsiveness to party is greater than any individual or any group of individuals.

## Grange Play Date Set For Feb. 7 In Town Hall

### Greenfield Grange Players Will Give “The Old Home Road” Sponsored By Local Lodge

Mr. Carroll H. Miller, master of Northfield Grange, has announced that February 7 has been decided upon as the date for the production of “The Old Home Road” by the cast of players from Guiding Star Grange in Greenfield. The play will be given in the Town Hall.

In addition to the present master, Mr. Miller, and the master-elect, Mr. Mark Wright, the following committee will be in charge: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bolton, Mr. Edward L. Morse, Mrs. Evelyn Parker and Mr. Hugo A. Bourdeau.

An advance sale of tickets is planned by the members of the Grange in order to properly advertise the play and secure as many seats as possible before the final date.

## Seminary News Notes

The Hour of Music next Sunday evening will feature Miss Viva Faye Richardson, pianist and Miss Ruth Douglas, soprano, both of the Mount Holyoke Music Department. The recital will be held in Phillips Hall at 7:45 o'clock.

Last Saturday afternoon a representative of the Arthur Murray Dancing School of New York gave a lesson in social dancing for three upper classes in Skinner Gymnasium.

Miss Kathryn Rogers, Sophomore class teacher, gave a tea dance in Music Hall last Saturday afternoon.

The first members were received into the Northfield Seminary Church last Sunday when Chaplain Harold B. Ingalls welcomed a large group of students and teachers. The church which has been organized during the present school year is conducted by a “cabinet” composed largely of students three faculty members being elected by the entire student body.

Several Community Welfare Groups have recently been organized by the Northfield Seminary. They are:

A group in charge of the Barber District Sunday School headed by Miss Mildred Marcy.

A group studying Race Relations directed by Miss Eva Freeman.

A group to help the poor in the community headed by Miss Florence Lyon.

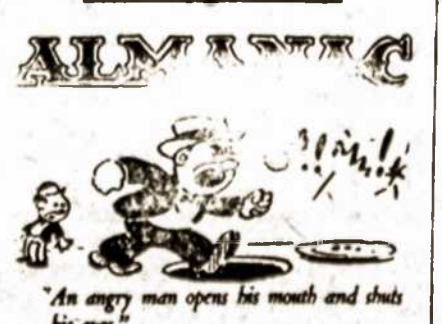
One studying the care of the sick under Miss Dorothy Welles. Miss Kathryn Rogers is heading a group studying Industrial Relations.

Another group in charge of Miss Elizabeth Homet is planning to provide recreation for town children. This group is already doing work in connection with the Rev. Ellis E. Jones' church in Vernon.

The last group, is headed by Miss Eleanor Davis is studying the place of religion in International affairs.

Headmaster Elliott Speer and Mrs. Speer are spending the week at The Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York where Mr. Speer is acting chaplain. He conducted the regular services of worship last Sunday and will remain at the club for the balance of the week to fulfill the duties of his office. The Lake Placid Club is the center of activity at “The Winter Sports Capital of the U. S.”

Floyd Gibbons Unveils World War Horrors. Five Full Size Pages From Uncensored War Pictures From Floyd Gibbons Book Appears in the next January 21st Boston Sunday Advertiser. Ever-Phase of the Great Conflict and Life of the Doughboy Portrayed Fearlessly.—Adv.



“An eye man opens his mouth and tells his story.”

JANUARY 22—First all-steel Pullman Car put in service, 1907.

23—Radio SOS saves first life in sea disaster, 1909.

24—Marshall discovers gold in California, 1848.

25—Nellie Bly rounds world in 72 days 6 hours, 1890.

26—First bicycle is shown in the United States, 1876.

27—Edison patents incandescent electric light, 1880.

28—Chicago introduces the first cable car, 1837.

## Republicans Have Caucus

### Contests In Only Two Nomination Groups

#### Parker, Holton and Webber Chosen For Selectmen — Nominees

At the Republican caucus held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, candidates were chosen as nominees for town offices to be filled at the election on February 5. About sixty were present at the meeting. Contests for office selection occurred in only two nomination groups, that of selectmen and constables.

Mr. William F. Hoehn acted as chairman of the caucus with Mr. George McEwan and Mr. George Carr as tellers. Miss Mildred Addison acted as clerk.

Mr. Ralph Leach and Mr. Hoehn were defeated in a single ballot election for selectmen. The successful candidates were Mr. Charles A. Parker, Mr. Fred Holton and Mr. Lewis Webber. Mr. William Dalton and Mr. Harry Haskell were defeated as nominees for constables. Mr. Theodore F. Darby, chairman of the Republican Town Committee, Mr. Clifford Bolton, Mr. Samuel Alexander and Mr. Martin E. Vorce were selected to run as Constables.

Other nominees included Mrs. Josephine S. Haskell for Town Clerk, Mr. Leon R. Alexander for Town Treasurer and for Tax Collector, Mr. Clifford I. Holton for Cemetery Commissioner, Mrs. Nellie M. Wood and Mr. W. W. Coe for Library Trustee, Mr. Martin A. James for Tree Warden, Mr. George McEwan for School Committee and Mr. Charles E. Leach for Assessor.

## Field Elected President Of Chi Sigma Chi At B. U.

Mr. Seth H. Field, a senior at Boston University's College of Business Administration, was last week elected President of Chi Sigma Chi, a leading social fraternity at Boston University. Mr. Field also recently began part-time work at the Boston University Press Bureau. He is manager of the Boston University Men's Glee Club of over fifty voices, a member of the Boston University Band for three years and belongs to the Gilbert and Sullivan Association, dramatic organization at the University.

## Economic Highlights

### Forecast Short, Sweet And Snappy Session Of Congress—Sailing Over Budget May Be Bumpy—Deposit Insurance Starts

Short, sweet, snappy—that's the general forecast for the present session of Congress. Unless there's a terrific reversal in the attitude of the members, the executive-legislative honeymoon will go on much as it did last session. The least optimistic estimates place Mr. Roosevelt's margin of control as being a little better than two-thirds in each house. It will probably be larger than this, inasmuch as a number of Democratic senators and representatives who have been criticizing Administration measures rather bitterly, are sure to fall in line when roll-call time arrives. When it comes to enforcing party regularity, the Democratic leaders always have been exceptionally good.

The Republican attitude is interesting. Neither house is overpopulated with Republicans, and the leaders aren't going to take chances of further reductions in strength when the elections roll around once more. Strategy will be to remain fairly quiet, to cooperate with the President, to keep an eye out for changes in the flow of public opinion. A strange theory is the main cause of this. The press correspondents, of both Administration and opposition newspapers, practically unanimously report that in their journeys about the country, they find disappointment in the workings of the recovery program, among the bulk of the voters—and find also that Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity is unimpaired, is perhaps greater than ever.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech to the Congress was about what it was expected to be. He expressed the belief that his measures were getting somewhere, said recovery was actually on its way, forecast that, in the main, the present program would be continued unchanged. The speech was forensically persuasive, neatly phrased as always, met an excellent response.

When it comes to one matter, however, Congress will not find the sailing as clear as it would like. That matter can be expressed in one word: Budget. Both houses will encounter pressure on one side for tax reduction, on the other for Administration demands for gigantic appropriations with which to carry on. Highest national debt in history was touched in war-time—\$26,000,000,000. Highest peace-time debt exists now: \$23,000,000,000. Best guess is that when this extraordinary fiscal year ends in June, the debt will have caught up to the war level, and will be

## Kindergarten Will Open On Monday A. M.

### Project Receives Approval With Miss Barbara Williams As Teacher

The federal project of a school for children of pre-school age has been approved and will open for its first session on Monday morning in the Town Hall. The school, which will give instruction in kindergarten work to children over three and under school age, will be in charge of Miss Barbara Williams, daughter of Mr. Charles E. Williams of Northfield.

For the present only morning sessions will be held. Fourteen children have already been registered. They include Richard Huber, Philip Huber, Virginia Steadler, Donald Norton, Ruth Norton, Barbara Bolton, Edwin Finch, Carol Chapman, Donald Mitchell, William White, Marilyn Dresser, Carolyn Miller, Beatrice Gorkowski and Fred Lucas.

Regarding kindergartens, the United States News says, in part: “Despite the fact that our public school kindergartens in America are sixty years old, they are still termed ‘fad’ or ‘frills’ in many school curricula. Recent information from the Federal Office of Education reveals that fifty-two cities in twenty-four States eliminated kindergartens entirely in their public school systems during the period, September, 1930, to June, 1933.

“Most communities, however, apparently consider the kindergarten as indispensable as any other grade in the elementary school—a necessary reception hall to the school world, which is so different to the child from the world in which he has been living at home. The office of education's sampling of about 400 cities maintaining public school kindergartens showed that in the same period nearly three-fourths of them had neither increased or decreased kindergarten service.”

## Children's Pictures Displayed At Library

Dickinson Library has a very interesting group of pictures on display for children illustrating well known stories and nursery rhymes in colors with the text. These pictures which will be on display for two weeks are loaned by the Woman's Education Association of Lancaster.

## Will Accept



Hon. John W. Haigis of Greenfield Who Will Accept Nomination For Lieutenant-Governor.

## Grange Officers Will Be Installed Next Week

### State Deputy Fred B. Dole Of Shelburne Will Be Installing Officer

The newly elected officers of Northfield Grange will be installed at the regular meeting next Tuesday evening by State Deputy Fred B. Dole of Shelburne acting as the installing officer.

The officers who will be installed are Mr. Mark Wright, Master; Mr. Edward C. Bolton, Overseer; Mrs. Ruth Bolton, Lecturer; Mrs. Gertrude Gibson, Steward; Mr. Leonard Lamphear, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Marion Wright, Chaplain; Mr. A. M. Cossett, Secretary; Mr. Harry Holloway, Gatekeeper; Miss Martha Stebbins, Ceres; Miss Mildred Holloway, Pomona; Mrs. Edna Holloway, Flora; Mrs. Velma Lamphear, Lady Assistant Steward and Mrs. Evelyn Parker, Assistant Lecturer. Mr. Carroll H. Miller will be installed on the executive committee for three years.

## South Church Notes

Rev. Mary Andrews Conner Minister

9:45 Church School 10:45 Church Worship The sermon for the morning will be the first of three discourses on the “Three Greatest Sermons Ever Delivered.” The sermon on the Mount will be studied. The young people will join with the Community Recreational Group meeting at Alexander Hall Friday from 7 to 9:30 o'clock.

Parents who are permitting their boys and girls to attend the Recreational Group meeting in Alexander Hall Friday evenings, must know that the fun time closes at 9:30 prompt, and all young people are expected to go home direct.

## James T. Cummings Dies

Mr. James T. Cummings, 83, formerly a resident of Warwick Avenue, died Wednesday afternoon at the home of his son, Albert, in West Hartford, Conn., after a long period of illness.

Mr. Cummings was born July 18, 1850 in New Brunswick. He came to Northfield when he was a young man and made his home here for nearly fifty years. About 15 years ago he moved to Greenfield where he has resided until recently. He was one of the oldest members of Harmony Lodge of Masons.

Besides his wife, Maud H., he leaves four sons, Cecil of Springfield, Ambert of West Hartford, Conn., Clyde of Greenfield and Donald of Worcester, and two daughters, Mrs. Nellie Fisher of Keene and Mrs. Bernice Miller of Greenfield and four grandchildren.

The funeral will be held Friday in Hartford, Conn. Burial will be in the Northfield Cemetery in the spring.

## Winchester

### High School News

School opened Monday following the Christmas vacation of two weeks.

Miss Mary DeTour substituted for Miss Geraldine Davis last week.

### Personals

Miss Sylvia Thatcher has the measles.

Mr. James Phillips is confined to his home with the measles.

Miss Pauline Smith of Orange spent the week-end at her home.

Mr. Robert Cochrane was injured while coasting last week.

Mrs. Dora Holton is spending a few weeks in Keene with her daughter, Mrs. Earl Baldwin.

Misses Velma Peirce and Eunice Stearns were home from Keene Normal School for the week-end.

At the regular meeting of the Women's Club last week Miss Helon Drugg gave a very interesting talk on “The College on Wheels” telling about her bus trip through the West last year.

## Haigis Denies Bacon Tie-Up

### Blames Press For Political Rumor

#### Says Report Of Deal With Lieutenant-Governor Unfounded In Facts

Hon. John W. Haigis of Greenfield who previously announced his willingness to accept the nomination for lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth has denied certain rumors to the effect that some kind of political deal or tie-up was made with the present lieutenant-governor, Hon. Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston.

Mr. Haigis's statement regarding the situation is as follows: “Considerable comment originating with representatives of the press assigned to the state house has been and is being written about some kind of deal or tie-up between Lieut. - Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and myself. In fairness to Mr. Bacon let me say once and for all that there is no foundation or truth in such a report. The facts are that Lieut. - Gov. Bacon and I have not even discussed state politics or a possible makeup of any state ticket. I have seen him but once over a period of several months, that occasion being in Springfield on his recent visit there, and then for less than three minutes in a public dining room.

“I appreciate that certain speculations regarding the political situation are inevitable, but it seems to me that the high principle of journalism which calls for getting the facts and then setting forth the situation based on those facts ought to be adhered to in greater degree.”

## Mount Hermon Notes

Strand Mikkelsen, former U. S. skiing champion, has been appointed skiing instructor for a second year at Mount Hermon. He holds various skiing records in New England including a jump of 210 feet at Brattleboro. He began his duties this week and will hold skiing classes every Monday afternoon, weather permitting, giving instruction in the fundamental of the sport. At present the group of skiing enthusiasts numbers about forty. If the present interest is maintained throughout the year, the school hopes to establish a system of interclass skiing competition next year.

Mr. Carlton L'Honnedeau gave the fourth of his series of organ recitals on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, in Memorial Chapel. The program was as follows: Marche Religieuse Guilmant, Geau Bambino, Yon First Organ Sonata Borowski, I—Allegro ma non troppo, II—Andante, III—Allegro con Fuoco.

Mr. Ernest Kirmann of the German department received his Master of Arts degree in French from Columbia University on Dec. 20.

The second teams of Mount Hermon and Williston Academy will meet in an interscholastic hockey game at Shadow Lake on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M. This will be the first of several interscholastic contests scheduled for the winter.

Four interclass hockey games have been played this season and the results are as follows: on Saturday, Jan. 13, Sophomores 4, Freshmen 1, Seniors 1, Juniors 0; on Wednesday, Jan. 17, Juniors 1, Sophomores 0, Seniors 3, Freshmen 1. On Saturday night, Jan. 13, Mr. Julian Bryan, Princeton '21, well-known author, photographer, and lecturer, gave an illustrated talk on “Soviet Russia As It Is.” Mr. Bryan showed several reels of motion pictures taken by himself, and he also discussed life under the Soviet government today.

## Locals

Mr. Edward M. Morgan has transferred real estate on the westerly side of Main Street to Mr. Miles F. Morgan according to deeds recorded last week at the Franklin County Registry.

Mr. Henry L. Hayden who has been confined to his home by illness for several weeks is able to be around the town again.

## Smart Shoppe Has Second Anniversary

The Smart Shoppe in Greenfield is celebrating its second anniversary this week. The store which was opened in 1932 by Mr. William A. Shreve specializes in women's clothing.

## Harmony Lodge Will Meet On Wednesday

Harmony Lodge will meet on Wednesday evening in Masonic Hall. The first degree will be worked.

Will the lady who on Thursday, January 10, at the Congregation of Chorus, exchanged a pair of colored rubbers for a pair of brown rubbers, please return to Mrs. Lawrence Loxelle and receive her own.—Adv.



# News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Asks Senate to Ratify St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty, and Battle Begins—Russian Ambassador Troyanovsky Presents His Credentials.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PUTTING to the test his influence over the senate, President Roosevelt in a special message to that body asked speedy consideration and ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty with Canada. The opponents to the pact had been waiting for the chance to start the battle, and they were so numerous and so determined that no one would predict the outcome. Ratification requires a two-thirds vote, or 64 of the 96 senators.

Coincidental with the reception of the President's message was the submission of a minority report by Senator Wagner of New York as a member of the foreign relations committee, in which Mr. Wagner argued vigorously against ratification of the treaty. He declared the cost of the waterway to the United States would be \$573,130,000 instead of the \$272,453,000 estimated by the proponents of the pact; and he asserted the United States would spend three times as much as Canada, though the Dominion would receive a "vast preponderance" of the benefits. The senator added:

"Most important of all, I am not in favor of a public works project designed to employ Canadian workmen with United States money. The treaty provides that although the United States is to supply the funds for most of the work in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence river, the portion of this work on the Canadian side of the section is to be performed with Canadian workmen using Canadian materials."

The President's message to the senate gave his opinion that the treaty was fair, that the waterway project was economically sound. He declared that "local fears of economic harm to special localities or to special interests are grossly exaggerated." He attempted to dispose of opposition from Illinois and Mississippi valley senators by declaring that the treaty provision on the diversion at Chicago was adequate to guarantee a sufficient volume of water.

The opposition of Chicago and the Mississippi valley to the treaty was voiced especially by Senators James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Both these gentlemen declare entirely unacceptable a suggested compromise for attaching a reservation to the treaty holding that if the United States Supreme court at any future time altered its present order that the Chicago diversion should be limited to 1,500 cubic feet per second after 1933, the altered judgment of the court should automatically be enforceable under the treaty.

The Mississippi valley people are especially opposed to the surrender of the domestic sovereignty of the United States over Lake Michigan; and all the members of the army board except the chief engineer held that the treaty provisions for diversion at Chicago were inadequate.

SIX navy seaplanes carrying 30 men made a nonstop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,386 miles, in 24 hours and 45 minutes. It was the longest mass flight over water ever made and Lieut. Comm. Kneifer McGinnis and his men were entitled to the high praise they received from high officials of the navy.

RECOGNITION of Russia was formally completed when Alexander A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet ambassador arrived in Washington and presented his credentials to President Roosevelt at the White House. He brought with him several members of the embassy staff and as soon as the diplomatic procedure had been completed he eagerly got down to work on matters of trade relations, credits and other questions with the officials of the State department.

Mr. Troyanovsky was accompanied on his journey from Europe by William C. Bullitt, American ambassador to Moscow. At the Washington station he was welcomed by Jefferson Patterson and Robert F. Kelley of the State department and by Toshihiko Taketomi, the Japanese charge d'affaires, a personal friend of the years when Troyanovsky was ambassador to Tokyo. Mr. Troyanovsky said he was planning to negotiate a

nonaggression treaty with the United States similar to those the Soviet Union has with various European countries. He thinks this unnecessary because of the good relations established by the exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and President Kallinlin.

JAMES L. DONNELLY, executive vice president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, voices an opinion that is held by many who have hesitated to express it publicly. He asserts that the objectives of the President's recovery program are in danger of being defeated by the activities of leaders of organized labor.

"An examination of the record of organized labor since the adoption of the recovery program," he says, "indicates that its contribution has been definitely negative; that the policy of organized labor has reflected the selfish ambitions of its leaders rather than the welfare of the American workman."

He asserted that a recent survey made by his organization and other industrial organizations in all parts of the country indicate that since the NIRA was enacted approximately 1,200 strikes involving about 800,000 workers have occurred. These workers lost approximately 10,000 working days and wages amounting to more than \$35,000,000, he said.

The American Federation of Labor, for its part, thinks the business prospects for 1934 are bright though overshadowed by the danger of inflation by fiat money. The organization estimates that 6,400,000 persons have been put to work largely as a result of government measures, but adds that in November 10,702,000 workers remained unemployed, and that civil works administration funds, giving temporary work to 4,000,000 persons, will be exhausted by February 15.

EARLE BAILIE, who has been acting as fiscal assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, has resigned, and it is no secret that his retirement was the price paid for the unopposed confirmation of Mr. Morgenthau by the senate. Certain members of the upper house, notably Senator Couzens, let the secretary know that they did not approve of the retention of Bailie, and Morgenthau told them Bailie had consented to help him temporarily and intended to quit soon. So the fiscal assistant wrote a nice letter saying that he would have to get back to New York to resume his work with the Seligman firm of investment bankers.

It was Bailie's connection with the banking house that aroused the opposition to him. Senator Couzens had said openly that it was scandalous that there should be chosen for a high treasury post a partner of the Seligman firm, whose flotation of loans to South American countries, now in default, was aided before a senate investigating committee. One revelation was that the firm paid a commission of \$450,000 to Juan Leguia, son of the president of Peru; in connection with negotiation of a loan to that country.

CHICAGO'S milk supply was practically cut off by a strike of dairy farmers of that region who demand a higher price for their product. The controversy was complicated by the evident desire of the larger milk distributing companies of the city to drive out of business the smaller concerns that depend on "cash and carry" trade, and by the determination of the organized milk drivers not to accept reductions in pay. The farmers, thoroughly organized and ably directed, and the temporary idle drivers committed innumerable acts of violence and vandalism, almost with impunity. Milk trucks were burned or dumped in the river with their contents, and in at least one instance a train was stopped and robbed of a consignment of condensed milk.

When the strike had lasted five days and the farm administration and Secretary Wallace had shown no disposition or ability to end it, Mayor Kelly arranged a truce and arbitration agreement and the shipping of milk to Chicago was resumed.

SPEAKER RAINES, after a conference at the White House, announced that President Roosevelt was making no out of town engagements for the period during which congress would be in session but would remain at his desk until adjournment. He added that the

President hopes this bill be early in the spring, as he believes the legislative program will be disposed of speedily.

PLANS for the issue of \$2,000,000 of farm bonds for the purpose of refinancing the national farm mortgage burden were got under way at the instance of the President, who sent to congress a special message on the subject. The bonds were authorized last year, with a guarantee only of the interest, but Mr. Roosevelt asked that both interest and principal be guaranteed in order that the bonds might be made readily acceptable to investors. The administration's bill also would increase to \$800,000,000 the \$200,000,000 emergency funds established last spring for mortgage loans to farmers who cannot refinance their debts through the land banks.

IN HIS efforts to save New York city from bankruptcy Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia asked the state legislature to pass a bill that would give him full control of the city's finances. But he ran into a snag at once, for Governor Lehman in a stinging letter told the mayor he would never approve such a measure which, he declared, would establish a fiscal and political dictatorship that he considered entirely unnecessary and essentially un-American. "No man in this country has ever asked for or received the dictatorial powers which would be yours through the enactment of this bill," the governor wrote.

Mayor La Guardia, who always has been a fighter, came back with a letter that bristled with references to the evils of the situation confronting the city, the hopelessness of trying to get assistance from the board of aldermen or putting piecemeal legislation through at Albany and accusations of political maneuvering by the governor.

Later the governor and the mayor got together and worked out a compromise to reform the city's financial setup and balance the budget. Under this program the mayor will not be able to set himself up as sole dictator, with power to abolish administration funds, giving temporary work to 4,000,000 persons, but will have to share these powers with his fellow members of the board of estimate. The mayor has only three of the sixteen votes on the board, but his Republican-Fusion confederates hold an additional ten votes and on the face of things, the mayor will be able to swing his plans into effect.

WITH only five votes in opposition, the government's liquor tax bill, which is expected to add \$470,000,000 to the national revenue, was passed by the house of representatives. Not more than a score of amendments altering the tax rates was accepted by the house and the measure, as finally passed, carried the same rates originally recommended by the ways and means committee.

A rigid requirement that all bottled liquor sold at retail must carry a federal stamp showing the government tax to have been paid and indicating the quantity and quality of the contents was written into the bill by the ways and means committee at the instance of the Treasury department.

As passed by the house, the bill imposes a tax of \$2 a gallon on distilled spirits, \$5 a barrel on beer and from 10 to 40 cents a gallon on wine.

When the measure came up in the senate the Democratic leaders were caught napping and Senator Clark of Missouri secured the adoption of two amendments that stirred up quite a row. The first provided for the placing of additional high tariff duties on wines and liquors from foreign countries that have defaulted on their war debt payments to the United States. The second change repealed that portion of the Reed "bone dry" act prohibiting newspapers and periodicals carrying liquor advertising from entering dry states.

Administration pressure was brought to bear and next day the vote on the first amendment was reconsidered and the change was rejected.

The anti-cancellationists came to the front again when Senator Johnson of California obtained passage of his bill prohibiting the future purchase or sale of securities of, and loans to, any foreign government or subdivision which is in default to the United States, or to any American bondholders.

BY A 5 to 4 vote the United States Supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the Minnesota emergency mortgage moratorium law which provides that, during the emergency declared to exist, courts might step in to halt or delay real estate mortgage sales and extend periods of redemption. This was held to foreshadow the probable stand of the court when other New Deal measures came up before it.

In another opinion the Supreme court held that Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Miss Ada Burroughs, his secretary, must stand trial for conspiracy to violate the federal corrupt practices act during the campaign of 1928.

## Howe About:

Love and Poverty  
World Garden Spots  
Disrobing the Great

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By ED HOWE

I HEAR a lot of love stories. In addition to those hurrying themselves at me from nearby, others get into the newspapers, magazines and books, and every library is full of such recitals hundreds of years old. . . . So I'm as tired of the love story as I am of the poverty story. We are all poor, and all of us have been shamefully in love, but should we not be quieter about such misfortunes, instead of making moving pictures of them? The unfortunate, in their love and financial affairs, have not only broken my heart, but are boring me to death.

In motoring, I note that when we stop for gasoline, the attendant tells us his town is the Garden Spot of the World. A little rougher country beyond, he will admit, but his section is perfect. . . . I have long lived in a section of the West we call the Garden Spot of the World; I'd like to take you over it. It is really very beautiful, very fertile; the residents very worthy people. Everybody in the United States lives in the Garden Spot of the World. Will we let such a country go to the bow wows unnecessarily? We are not making the effort we should to save it from the present effort of the politicians to ruin it.

A thing I have noticed all my life is that great men do not amount to very much more than the rest of us. I have lived in many communities with noted persons, and, after their Washington robes have been replaced with the usual rags, we have said of them: "You wouldn't think that man had been in congress, would you?"

Judging from what I see in the papers, it is quite a job to leave a wife. I wonder so many men risk it (although lately I note judges and juries are treating men rather more leniently. One man was treated almost justly in a recent alimony suit, although it must be admitted the defendant himself was a United States judge; that makes a difference).

It occasionally happens that the men can outtalk the women in these dreadful affairs, but in a recent case, the wife of a pastor is easily the peer of her husband, presumably a trained orator. Her statements in print are like magazine articles. She charges her husband with habitual drunkenness; with cursing their young lady daughter and her friends (all very tough); with visiting the home of his bishop, and being reprimanded by the bishop's wife for acting in a vulgar manner in presence of her children.

The pastor, in court, when his wife testified that she bought his wedding suit and fed him before marriage, called out: "It's a lie." His conduct has been weak all through his quarrel with his terribly capable wife; easily the heroine of the past two weeks.

The men say that quarrels between husband and wife become so bitter that the most truthful wives tell shocking falsehoods, and believe them. Women are more truthful than men, as a rule, but in quarrels with husbands, the men say (and I say) women throw truth and discretion to the winds. When a woman talks to me about the men (especially her husband) I believe her no more than I believe a man when he talks of the fish he catches, the ducks he shoots, or his outrages.

I have long been interested in a statement made about Thomas A. Edison eight or ten years ago. It was estimated that, in the manufacture of Edison inventions, upwards of seventy thousand men were employed at high wages. And all these inventions were patented, that Edison might tax users of the appliances he had thought up. . . . Here was plainly a wolf who, in spite of himself, was doing good. Many other wolves do it.

The thirst for the blood of the rich has been enormous as far back as I can remember, but it seems to be fiercer now than ever before.

If the long-expected rioting finally breaks out this winter (somehow the worst is always expected in the winter) the flow of blood will at least be much less than would have been the case during the winter of 1928, or during any future period of prosperity.

There are almost no rich left now to shoot at.

Arthur Brisbane said over the radio one night that the almost universal wiping out of millionaires by the Wall Street sharks was really a good thing for the republic, as it would compel these smart fellows to go back to work, and, in making more millions, they might give the employment necessary in bringing back prosperity.

So I am almost reconciled to the worst this winter, and having it over with.



Washington.—While all of us are wondering whether the new year upon which we so recently embarked will see an end to the misery and suffering wrought by the depression; wondering whether the President's program for spending our way out of the depression is going to work; wondering whether our countless domestic problems have been overlooking a grave danger that appears now to be rushing headlong at us. At the risk of being jingoistic, I am going to record here a conviction that a gigantic war will be under way ere we turn into the lane marked 1935.

Some months ago I wrote in these columns observations gathered in Washington that Japan was on a fence, undetermined which way to jump. Japan seems now to have decided. Her course, unless quickly changed, will lead directly and with startling suddenness into conflict with Russia. The great Russian bear is fully aware of this. War preparation is going on there and it is going on feverishly in Japan.

But that is not all. Clouds of storm-portending intensity are gathering in Europe. They center about another Franco-German conflict. And Russia is watching the potentialities of that situation as well.

Military and naval students here, and there are some of the greatest of the military and naval scientists in the world located in Washington, assure me that neither a conflict between the Japanese and Russians, nor a Franco-German controversy ending in arms can be localized. Others among the peoples will be drawn in, despite efforts to keep the peace. I do not know, nor does any of the authorities, whom I have consulted, know whether the United States can remain outside of the lines of battle once they are drawn. My suspicion is that the United States would be dragged in. Nations in this age cannot live to themselves alone.

A picture of conditions among the powers at this writing, as given me by men acquainted with the details, shows relationships to be something like this:

Russia and France regard Hitlerized Germany as a constant menace and they have understandings that take in Poland and several other lesser states that always have been aligned with France as military allies. It might be called an entente. Then, Germany and Japan, each aware of the forces at work against them, have been reported as trying to establish some sort of an agreement to act in concert against Russia. Italy, likewise, is said to be playing one group against the other in an effort to gather something for herself. And behind the scenes, so to speak, the British John Bull is shown as trading for advantages between the two groups, seeking all of the while to avoid a European conflict but apparently out in the open, or nearly so, in support of Japan against Russia.

Wilfrid Fleisher, Tokyo correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, reported to his newspaper the other day that Gen. Sadao Araki, Japanese war minister, had called the attention of his people in a speech to the fact that this is "dog year."

He explained that Japanese greet 1934 with pleasure for "in a dog year things come easily." He identified a "dog year" as meaning smooth sailing in all affairs. There are a good many men in high places of our government who shuddered a bit when they read of General Araki's statement. They read in his lines an intention to employ 1934 as a year in which to attempt to weld the civilization of the Orient and the Western world, a year to launch a holy mission. Such a religious fervor contains portents that are not pleasant to contemplate, as much because of the indirect, as because of the direct, effort of lighting the fuse.

As the political maneuvers continue, a good many economic factors and developments have been going on unnoticed while we here in the United States worried about the mortgage that was due, or about a job, or about some other purely domestic matter. For instance, a brief cable dispatch a few days ago told of an arrangement by which Japan was trading finished textiles for Indian cotton.

Also, Japan has been buying scrap iron for a year or more. That has been almost the only market for scrap iron which the United States has had, but it has been a good market. Freight cars that are not of sufficient value to be repaired are being broken down and the scrap shipped to Japan.

And last, but of great importance, is the news report that vast deposits of nickel have been discovered in Mongolia. Nickel, as every one knows, is a highly important metal in war plans, and the deposits, as

large or larger than those in Canada, are being worked to the fullest. So it seems to me that when President Roosevelt spoke, in a dinner speech commemorating the late President Wilson's birthday, that there was danger of war, he told the country then of a danger that is much more grave than he desires to admit at this time.

But if war does come, all of our problems will be changed at once. Unemployment will disappear quickly; farm surpluses will be absorbed, public works, debts, taxes, credit, currency questions, all of these will be changed, and in their place will come new problems.

President Roosevelt is following out a policy in respect of his dealings with congress that he began when he was forced to call it into extraordinary session last March. Then, through circumstances resulting from the distressed condition of the country at the moment, the President was able to formulate a program for relief in piecemeal fashion. Congress did his bidding. He submitted a recommendation one day, and a few days later it was enacted into law. He and his advisers wrote most of the legislation before it was submitted formally to the house or senate.

Now, the President is doing the same thing. He saw the advantages of the system that he was forced to use once, and is capitalizing again on the personal popularity which he has throughout the country. Consequently, his speech, his message on the state of the Union, was in the form of generalities. He made not a single specific recommendation. But they are forthcoming now in numbers. One by one, the projects of his plan move from the White House to the Capitol, there to be accorded support by the tremendous majority which the Democratic party holds. Few, if any, of them will be rejected. The reason is the Democratic majority is afraid to oppose the President.

Politicians, even in the President's own party, are mystified by his wide popularity. And when a politician is mystified, he doesn't know what to do about it! The result is that the President is going to get on as he desires with consolidation or expansion or extension of his recovery plans about as he desires. Republican leaders in congress are not going to raise much of a fuss. Their policy is to let the Democrats take all of the rope they can use, and hope they will trip themselves. Democrats count on the personal popularity of the President to carry them along to re-election, for they don't see anything else to do.

And while the subject under discussion is the personal popularity of the President, Washington observers attach great importance to his personal visit to the halls of congress for delivery of his message on the state of the Union. Present indications are that there will be little meddling with the laws this session. The program of the administration, as thus far unfolded, is read by many as avoiding new tax levies until congress returns in January, 1935. In the meantime, the congressional elections will have been held and the average person is not going to get excited about future taxes; the Democrats will be able to campaign without having to fight Republican argument calling attention to increased burdens of taxes.

But more taxes will have to be levied in another year. The President has proposed to congress the greatest peacetime budget in history, a budget that proposes the appropriation of \$10,000,000,000. That is almost twice as much money actually as there is in the United States, for the money stock of the government ranges only slightly more than \$5,000,000,000. So it means that government credit, government debt will be boosted to new heights. Unless our government wants to do the dishonest thing of defaulting on its obligations, the notes and bonds it sells on which the money is borrowed for budget use will have to be repaid. The taxpayers will pay and pay and pay!

For instance, when the public debt reached its hitherto high point, about \$28,500,000,000, the interest on it amounted to \$900,000,000 annually, or about \$90,000,000 a month, more than \$2,500,000 a day. The figures are stupendous, but they can be larger. If the present average rate of interest paid by the treasury is continued; that is, if the government does not have to pay a higher rate than the 8 1/2 percent now paid, the interest bill on the debt of about \$31,500,000,000 will approach \$1,100,000,000 a year. Mr. Roosevelt said in his budget message that the debt ought not be allowed to go higher than \$31,500,000,000.

The budget outlined by President Roosevelt, with the possible necessity of Government financing to the tune of one thousand million dollars a month average throughout 1934, "astors the Wall Street." Since 1929 Wall Street should have become used to staggering. This latest stagger seems unnecessary. A "Street" that "without a flicker" can issue more than sixty million shares in one small power company with nothing in particular back of it, and blantly watch the public lose sixty million times twenty dollars, in one case of stock watering, ought not to stagger because the Government puts out a comparatively small amount of money to be spent usefully.

## This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Keep Jobs, Money Here. Around the World. Another Wall St. Stagger.

The British, for reasons which we have no right to question, agree to buy from Denmark 62 per cent of all pork and butter imported into Britain. Britain limits American farmers to 6.3 per cent of pork and butter imports.

President Roosevelt, for reasons which the British have no right to question, puts an embargo on all British whisky. None of it can come into the United States for the present. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of smoky Scotch whisky, made to come here, must stay in Scotland or wherever they make it.

Why should the United States buy any liquor, whisky, beer, wine or anything abroad? Why send money to foreign growers, wages to foreign labor?

California, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Delaware, almost every State, can produce good wine and brandy. American distilleries can certainly supply the country with whisky, and under direct Government supervision as to quality.

Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, Newark and a hundred other American cities brew beer as good as any in the world.

Why not keep that business for the United States? And keep a thousand million dollars here at home. It is not too soon to prove to the rest of the world that this country can get along without outside help.

American automobile makers, to sell cars in Britain, must open factories there, hire British workers, buy British products. They are not even allowed to send automobile parts ready made. And even so, the sensible British cry, "Buy British!"

Why not take seriously the "buy American" program?

Thousands of American merchants advertise "made in England" or "made in France."

Do you think any French or British merchants advertise "Made in the United States"? It would ruin their business.

If this country does not know how to make things that Europe sends us, or make them as good, it should learn how. Before Francis the First and Henry VIII met on the

Field of the Cloth of Gold, "the French nobility wearing their fortunes on their backs," not a yard of silk or velvet or a square foot of plate glass was made in France.

For centuries afterward the French had almost a monopoly of those things. They learned how to make them, and, meanwhile, France forbade their importation.

It is said—let us hope it is true—that President Roosevelt, with all the other things on his hands, finds time to worry about the fact that Germany sails seas in lighter than air ships, running a regular ferry service, Germany to Brazil, with side trips to Chicago, and back across the Atlantic to Germany.

The United States looks on, sends an occasional trans-Atlantic air mail letter on a Zeppelin.

It would take a small fraction of one of the billions that the United States is spending to put this country ahead of every other nation in trans-Atlantic flight.

Mr. Litchfield, who built the Akron, a ship sacrificed by a stupid Navy rule that when a man learns how to run a dirigible he must quit and go back to sea service, declares that a regular air service could be established around the world in sixteen days with "three hops by dirigible, and part way by heavier than air plane."

The dirigible would fly from New York to southern Spain, whence passengers to Europe would be dispersed by heavier than air plane.

The next Zeppelin hop would be from southern Spain to the Dutch East Indies.

From the East Indies to Manila by plane, from the Philippines across the Pacific to Oakland or some other Pacific Coast port by Zeppelin, and from the Pacific Coast to New York by one of the air plane lines.

The budget outlined by President Roosevelt, with the possible necessity of Government financing to the tune of one thousand million dollars a month average throughout 1934, "astors the Wall Street."

Since 1929 Wall Street should have become used to staggering. This latest stagger seems unnecessary.

A "Street" that "without a flicker" can issue more than sixty million shares in one small power company with nothing in particular back of it, and blantly watch the public lose sixty million times twenty dollars, in one case of stock watering, ought not to stagger because the Government puts out a comparatively small amount of money to be spent usefully.



## Need Addition to Lime and Manure

### Superphosphate Is Recommended for Improvement of Pastures.

By L. R. Simons, Director of Extension, New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

The extension service of the College of Agriculture is working on a campaign for pasture improvement, as part of an effort to get more pounds of milk to the acre. It says that the present main activity of this campaign is to use superphosphate with manure for top dressing for pastures, and for the growing of small grains and silage.

The college points out that New York soils and manure are low in phosphorus, and for this reason, superphosphate should be used to supplement lime and manure in order to get better yields of legume-hay and small grain crops.

Because superphosphate doubles the value of manure as a fertilizer, it makes the supply go further. Recent experiments have also proved that superphosphate, alone or with manure, will greatly improve permanent pastures.

The college makes these suggestions for the use of superphosphate:

Buy bulk superphosphate. Use it in the dairy barn this winter at the rate of four or five pounds for each cow, 40 to 50 pounds for every load of manure.

Apply the manure supplemented with superphosphate at the rate of not more than ten loads per acre on corn land or for top dressing new seeding.

The county agricultural agent has direct charge of the campaign, and is ready to give the latest information about the best methods for buying and handling superphosphate.

## Efficient Milk Tests

### Can Be Made at Home

Here is an easy test which anyone can make of his milk at home:

1. After the milk is all cooled and stirred, take an eight or ten-ounce sample; place in a clean milk bottle or fruit jar and cover lightly.
2. Set the sample in a cool place for 36 or 72 hours. You might take one test at 36 hours; the other at 72.
3. Warm the milk by placing samples in a pan of water at 95 to 100 degrees F. for about ten minutes.

4. Now remove the cap and smell; then taste the milk by taking it into the mouth and tipping your head so that it will reach the taste glands at the base of your tongue. Discharge it from the mouth; do not swallow it.

5. Good milk has little taste and leaves no disagreeable taste in the mouth.

6. Set the rest of the sample in a warm place, with the cap on, to sour.

7. Good milk sours with an even, thin curd. If it shows a watery, or "glassy" broken, curd, you probably either have one or more cows giving bad milk; or your methods of milk production are not good.—Milwaukee Milk Producer.

## Salt for Pigs

Many farmers never feed salt to pigs because of the danger of having them get too much at one time, but there is no possibility of their doing so if the salt is well mixed with the ground feed, says Wallace's Farmer. At the Lacombe (Alberta) dominion experiment station, it was found that the grinding of feed was made especially profitable because of the convenience in feeding salt. It is reported that the addition of salt not only served as a spice to whet the appetite, but it also added to the palatability of the feeds used, the difference being reflected in the extra amount of feed consumed by the salt-fed pigs. In tests conducted the last three summers, the use of 2.5 pounds of salt in every 100 pounds of meal mixture, with pigs in dry lot, self-fed a grain ration of oats and barley, resulted, on the average, in a 30 per cent increase in the daily gains and a 22 per cent decrease in cost of grains.

## Agricultural Notes

Blacksmithing has become popular among Nebraska farmers.

One-third of the world's supply of apples is grown in the United States.

The best time to install a ventilation system for the dairy stable is when the hay mow is empty.

Fall-freshening cows are more profitable than cows which freshen in other seasons of the year.

Four acres of ground on a farm near Free Soil, Mich., yielded 250 bushels of wheat the past year.

The Catawba County (N. C.) Home farm had three acres of sweet clover that measured nine feet in height.

Half losses paid by the Montana board of hail insurance were heavier in 1932 than in any other year since 1917.

Of more than 14,000 cattle tested in Tennessee in one month this year only 22 were found to be affected with tuberculosis.

## ROADSIDE MARKETING

By T. J. Delohery

### WHY PEOPLE BUY AT ROADSIDE MARKETS

WHILE fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products are the main things sold over roadside markets, consumers will also buy fruit juices, jams, jellies, preserves, canned goods, nuts, popcorn, honey and such unrelated things as baskets, flowers, shrubbery, pottery and craft products.

These facts are revealed by the experience of thousands of producers, but more specifically in a questionnaire which the Massachusetts state department of agriculture sent out to 2,000 people representing a cross section of urban population. A survey of 1,700 markets along 2,800 miles of first, second and third-class roads in Ohio brought out the same facts.

The Massachusetts questionnaire was the groundwork for assistance which the state planned to give farmers who wanted to sell products of the farm, home and garden direct to the consumer. It was found, in the replies, that roadside marketing, expanding yearly, has a promising future.

More than 60 per cent of the 2,000 replies to the questionnaire declared that city and town folks regarded roadside markets as satisfactory places to buy fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry products, dairy products, flowers, jams, jellies, preserves, fruit juices, canned goods, cider and honey.

Freshness was given as the reason for buying direct from the producer, with quality and price following in the order mentioned.

In keeping with this desire for fresh quality products, 1,400 people declared themselves very much in favor of home-grown stuff. The reason is quite plain. Green fields, fresh with dew, and the memory of the tasty vegetables grown in the home garden, to say nothing of tree-ripened fruit, are responsible. Surveys made in Illinois and West Virginia, where local towns and cities were "importing" many farm products which could be produced locally, backs up the answers of the Bay state consumers.

In Illinois, for instance, retailers and consumers expressed themselves



An Inviting Display.

willing to pay 5 cents a dozen more for locally produced eggs, and not sufficient milk was produced in the vicinity to supply consumers.

Reviewing the compilation of the answers to the various sections of the Massachusetts questionnaire, it was evident that roadside markets offer the farmer the opportunity to get a bigger share of the consumer's food dollar, if producers will only make a little effort to grasp it. Not all of the consumers who answered the questionnaire are steady patrons of highway markets, but more than 50 per cent declared a preference for buying their fruits, vegetables and poultry products from the grower.

Here again freshness was the reason assigned. This feeling was also carried out in opposition to buying oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas and such other tropical fruits at roadside markets. True, farmers do handle fruits, which they do not produce, this practice originating with their acquiring better knowledge of merchandising, and knowing customers like to do as much shopping as possible in one place; but few handle citrus fruits.

In every survey made, freshness stands out. In Ohio, where consumers spend 25 per cent of their fruit, vegetable and poultry dollars at roadside markets, freshness was given as the big reason why they went into the country for their products.

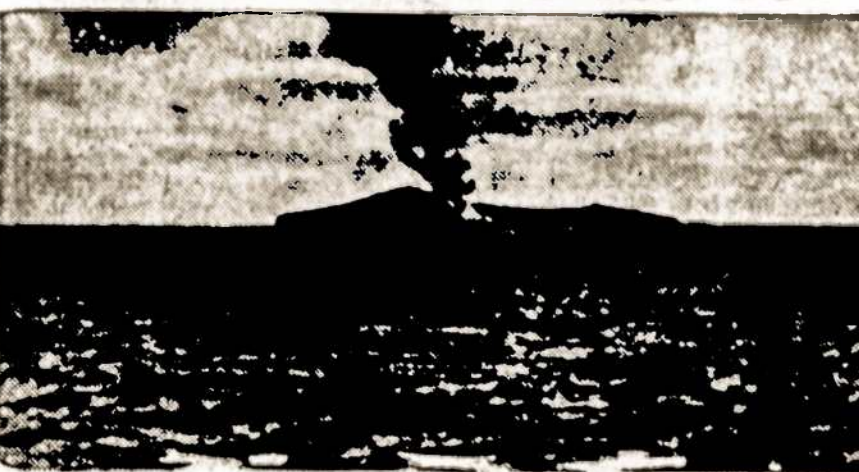
Another indication that freshness and quality are the dominant factors in products to be sold at the roadside market is the time of day when most sales are made.

Convenience is mentioned because consumers gave it as one of the reasons they patronize these markets.

Roadside marketing is still on the increase, despite general conditions. Business is good even though there may be less cars on the road. Individual purchases indicate this; investigations by college authorities and the records of individual farmers showing they range in average from 50 to 75 cents. Expense of operating has shown a corresponding decrease, labor, one of the highest items, being considerably lower when hired help is necessary. The cost of other necessities such as packages and advertising vary with the volume of business.

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## Falcon Island



Steaming Falcon Island.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

FALCON Island, the "Island that never stands still," is on the move again according to recent reports. It is doubtful if any land has been built up and cut down so often within the recollection of man as has this island. Located in the southeastern part of the Tonga, or Friendly group of islands in the South Pacific, it has appeared, then disappeared from sight at least twice. In October, 1927, an eruption occurred which raised it high above the level of the sea and brought it to the attention of men the world over.

Since that time newspapers of many countries have published articles concerning its reappearance. Lavas have been reported flowing down its sides and great clouds of ash and steam rising several thousand feet above it.

The location of Falcon Island is latitude 20 degrees 10 minutes S. and longitude 175 degrees 25 minutes W. One could examine a geological map of this general region, he would find that all the volcanic islands lie in a straight line which runs in a north-northeast and south-southwest direction. Beginning with Mount Ruapehu, in North Island, New Zealand, through the Kermadec Islands, continuing through Ata (Pylastart), Hanga Tonga, Falcon, Tofua, Kao, Metia, Late, and Fannual (Amargura), the volcanic islands of Tonga, terminating in Samoa, this line includes one of the greatest chains of active and dormant volcanoes in the world.

It represents a line of weakness in the earth's crust and along it from time to time molten material is ejected. The world is made aware of these ejections only when the material reaches the surface and forms islands or shoals.

It is very probable, however, that in many places along the line there are submarine volcanoes of whose existence no knowledge has ever been obtained. If one were to predict where the next new island in this part of the world would appear, it would be fairly safe to say somewhere along this line. Practically all the other islands of the region are of nonvolcanic rock, chiefly limestone.

### Growth From a Shoal.

The island received its name when H. M. S. Falcon visited the spot in 1885 and reported a shoal. Twelve years later H. M. S. Sappho reported smoke to be issuing from the sea at the same position. In 1885 a submarine volcano burst suddenly into activity and built up a mound which, after a year of intermittent eruption, reached a height of at least 200 feet.

In 1889, H. M. S. Egeria visited the island and Mr. J. J. Lister, an English geologist on board, made some careful observations. He found that during the four years since its formation the action of the sea had removed a large portion of the island, and that only about a third of the original mound remained. He calculated the maximum height of the island at that time to be 153 feet.

Further observations were made by the British admiral in August, 1895. Falcon Island extended 800 yards in a northeast-southwest direction and 700 yards in a north-south-southwest direction. It was nearly circular in form and only 40 feet above water.

In July, 1908, it was reported to have disappeared and its site was occupied by a shoal 100 yards in extent on which the sea broke heavily. Thus it took the sea, the rain, and the wind only 13 years to cause an island with a maximum diameter of about two miles and a height of 200 feet to disappear completely.

There is a popular misconception that islands of this sort disappear by actual sinking. Their disappearance, however, is due solely to the leveling action of the agents of erosion. Two years later, the shoal to which Falcon Island had been reduced was showing about ten feet above the water at the northern end—probably the result of wave action which concentrated the material to leeward. In this condition it was subsequently piled above sea level by the southeast trade winds.

Called "New Place" by Natives.

In 1913, H. M. S. Cormoran reported that the island had disappeared once more. Finally the most violent eruption on record occurred in October, 1927. From that time until the present, minor eruptions, separated by periods of quiescence, have added slightly to the size of the mound.

The native name for Falcon Island is Fonea Poo (New Place). It lies about fifty miles to the north-

west of Nukualofa, Tongatabu Island of the Tonga group. The crater lies on the southeast coast. Its location here is obviously determined by the southeast trade winds, which during and after eruption carry the fine material to the northwest. The waves, driven by these same trades, continue the work and constantly eat into the southeast side, shifting the material to the northwest to build an extensive shoal.

The eastern wall of the crater has the same profile as the western wall, but its summit rises only 200 feet above sea level. On the east it slopes gently to the top of the sea cliff, while on the west it descends more abruptly to the floor of the crater. The bottom of the crater is elliptical in outline and most of its surface is covered by a holling lake, shaped roughly like a figure eight. The waters in the seaward loop of the figure are a deep, milky green, but in the landward loop they fade to yellowish white. Steam rises from the water and clouds of it drift lazily up the northwest wall. Parts of the lake boil incessantly; other areas bulge upward periodically, bringing black sediment from below.

The crater rim is breached to the southwest, where only a small bit of the original wall remains. This remnant is about twenty feet high and is composed of bedded scoria and ash. On either side of it the storm waves have free access over a low, porous barrier of reworked scoria, through which the lake waves rise and fall with the tide.

The lake is surrounded with ash and sulphur flats, dotted with steam jets, the latter more abundant on the steep western side of the crater than elsewhere. Around the flat is a narrow band of gently sloping land, treacherous with V-shaped gullies and grading above into the steep walls of the crater. These are vertically fluted, and in the depressions many steam vents issue. These have deposited quantities of sulphur and other substances, giving the walls a strange appearance. Yellow, orange, or white gullies alternate with the drab ridges.

### What the Crater Is Like.

The crater lake and the vividly colored walls are the first impression received while standing on the eastern edge. A closer inspection shows that there are really two craters, a younger one with steep sides lying within an older one.

The crater wall is composed largely of fine ash and scoria, but scattered over its surface are numerous volcanic bombs and blocks of solid lava. Most of the bombs are small, but a few reach a length of more than two feet. They are roughly spindle-shaped and represent masses of lava that were thrown out in liquid condition and solidified while still in the air. Many are exceedingly porous, owing to the escape of inclosed gases; others show a concentric banding made by uniform cooling and contraction. Some of the solid angular blocks of lava exceed three feet in diameter. A few are porous, others dense.

In most places it is impossible to descend the crater walls, because the slopes of the poorly consolidated scoria approach 80 degrees. One may, however, without great difficulty, slip and slide down one of the several steep gullies to the crater floor. Here one unconsciously pauses before proceeding farther.

On all sides are sputtering and whistling steam vents, which issue from walls that are beautifully mottled in many shades of yellow, orange and gray.

It is rather a weird experience to walk out on the delta that separates the two lobes of the lake. The ground is quite hot beneath the feet, and off the lake comes a withering blast of fetid air. Each steam jet has a hiss, whistle, or sputter of its own. These sounds do not carry far, and as one walks across the flat they quickly replace each other. A low, quietly sputtering vent passes out of hearing and almost between one's feet.

Pumice and fragments of lava lie scattered everywhere. One expects momentarily to break through, yet the ground seems solid enough. The surface of the delta is increased with brilliantly colored sulphurous deposits and tiny balls of greenish sulphur litter the surface below with a line of pumice that marks high-tide level. The waters of the lake near the edge of the delta boil noisily and have a vile taste. The noises, the odors, and the heat oppress the watcher's mind with a feeling of impending activity. It is with a mild sigh of relief that one reaches the top of the crater wall without mishap.

## POULTRY

### PROTECTS PULLETS AGAINST DISEASE

### Layers Should Be Prepared to Battle Winter.

Now is the time to grade the pullets in your flock and select the birds you will keep for permanent winter producers, suggests L. E. Weaver of the state college of agriculture.

Professor Weaver says that a pullet to be best fitted for her winter's work should be of good size, which is a result of a combination of proper breeding and good feeding. She should be well-fleshed, heavy and moderately fat, a condition reached by having free access to both grain and a first-class milk-mash on range, an abundance of tender green stuff, clean water, and airy roosting quarters, uninfested with mites.

The pullet, he says, should be free of all parasites, both external and internal. Infested birds can be freed of body lice and ordinary round worms but, he points out, no known drug or treatment will entirely overcome the more serious tapeworms and chronic coccidiosis. The birds should also be protected against the two most common infectious diseases, fowl pox and infectious laryngotracheitis, or bronchitis, he advises. On farms where one of these troubles appeared last year, the pullets should be vaccinated.

### Says Family Important in Selecting Breeders

Do not select breeders on the basis of each individual's record, advises a practical breeder, discussing a "short cut" through the maze of "Poultry Genetics" in the Rural New-Yorker. Instead use the family of full sisters.

The family is the important unit rather than the individual. The great temptation is to get excited over the daughter of a 300-egg hen, but we do not even bother to trap them unless they have at least five full sisters.

In selecting cockerels to head pedigree pens the first choice is the male used the previous year, whose daughters are consistently good regardless of the variation in females with which he was mated. Such a tested sire and is the best bet. Second choice is the cockerel whose sisters are all meeting standard requirements; third is a male whose dam sisters and whose sire's sisters are all consistently good. Last on the preferred list is the male who is selected simply on the basis of his dam's record.

While the family system of selection of breeders seems simple, it becomes extremely complicated without a well-organized plan. Without the proper record system, you will be hopelessly swamped in a sea of figures of little practical significance.

### Cause of Watery Eggs

Considerable time has been devoted to an effort to solve the problem of "watery whites" in eggs—a problem which has given rise to much difficulty in the trade and considerable loss to producers, says a report of the Empire marketing board. Over a period of two years a number of factors, including the liability of various breeds to produce "watery whites," the system of management, for example, free ranges versus semi-intensive; low versus high feeding, etc., have been examined. None of these factors appear to be responsible to any appreciable extent for the condition known as "watery white." In the course of the investigation, eggs twenty-four hours old and packed broad end (air cell) down had to be sent 18 miles by road. When tested they showed a remarkably high proportion of "watery whites."—Montreal Herald.

### Hints to Poultrymen

Turkey growers of Tehama county, California, use trained dogs to herd their flocks.

Experts are now able to tell hens from roosters at birth by the difference in markings.

In feeding cracked corn it is well to be sure that the germ of the kernel has not been removed.

Green feed influences the health, fertility and productivity of adult chickens, and increases the hatchability of the eggs.

Without vitamin E in a poultry ration there can be no fertility, authorities hold. It is mainly supplied by the germs of cereals.

The sand fleas or stick-tight fleas can be eradicated by rubbing the infested parts with a mixture of two parts lard and one part of finely powdered sulphur.

Using natural-colored ruby lights in the poultry house or painting the windows with red lacquer or soluble red paint has been found satisfactory in some cases in preventing cannibalism among chicks.

## BEAUTY TALKS

By

MARJORIE DUNCAN

### THE SENSIBLE SHOE

PHYSICIANS will tell you that walking is the best all around exercise. It brings so many muscles into play, it stimulates the circulation. It serves as a tonic to mind and body. Set aside a half hour every day, more if you can, for walking. If you are in the city, get out into the parks. If you live in the country, take a walk in the woods, particularly in the fall. The maples are golden yellow or flaming red. Don't miss them! The long brown pods of the honey locust wave in the crisp autumn breeze, and the dogwood berries are changing green to red.

Straighten your shoulders and breathe deeply. Hum a tune as you walk. And don't just saunter along but walk briskly, purposefully. And be sure that you are wearing sensible shoes. That is very important. For ill-fitting shoes may defeat the purpose of your walk.

Remember that good posture is impossible if feet are not comfortably shod. Remember too that shoes that pinch the feet often etch lines and wrinkles in the face. Comfortable shoes make walking a pleasure, keep feet young, and foot ill at bay. The shoes should be of proper length—not too long (and what is worse) not too short. A shoe expert told me recently that the tendency with American women is to purchase short shoes. Shoes should properly support the arch. They should hug the ankle and fit at the heel. Shoes should be wide enough. Otherwise it may be necessary to tread over the outer edges of the sole. The proper heel is also important. High heels are fashionable for dinner and dance, but the smart woman suits her heels to the occasion. For walking, a medium sized heavy heel (and not a sharp heel, either) is appropriate. Aside from proper support, it enables the feet to do the work for which they are intended and allows the body to throw its weight forward properly.

Choose a strong and sturdy shoe for walking. Also keep your shoes in repair. Run-down heels and worn leather detract from one's personal appearance. They also throw the foot out of natural position. This applies to shoes worn about the house as well as shoes for walking. Be sure that your new shoes meet the requirements cited here. Get a pair of shoes especially for walking. And walk every fair day. Walking is one of nature's simple health and beauty tonics.

### PITFALLS OF REDUCING

IN SPITE of the fact that rounder, more feminine and flattering proportions are in vogue, the cry still persists "let us reduce." Are there still so many fat women left in the world? I doubt it. I sincerely feel that in their desire to attain sylphlike forms women are overdoing.

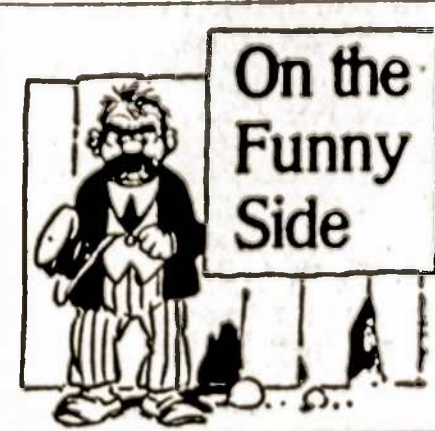
I don't mind counting calories, foregoing sweets and starches, and saying encouragingly "no, thank you" to a generous portion of rich dessert; I don't mind doing a little setting-up exercises every day to burn up excess food instead of allowing it to store and settle in fatty bulges. By all means reduce if you really have to. But know when you have had enough.

Many women are carrying this reducing business to extremes. They don't "quit" until they've broken down every last ounce of fat. By that time not only their weight but often their spirit and temper and health and resistance have also had their share of reducing. Know when you have had enough. Some mechanical devices have proved helpful, but only in conjunction with the sanest and safest method—approved by physicians as harmless—and that is diet and exercise. Food is the fuel you feed the engine called the body. Try to gauge the amount of fuel it needs to carry on so that it will burn all of it instead of storing the excess in fat. That is what physicians will tell you. If the excess is already there, cut down on the intake and increase the physical work by exercise. Depend upon this balanced combination of diet and exercise to do the work. And as you value your health, take no medicines or internal remedies except under the supervision of a reliable physician.

And another pitfall to guard against: don't reduce your figure at the expense of your face. Sudden and too swift reduction often leaves the face drawn and haggard looking. And reducing without compensating skin and contour care too frequently is responsible for flabbiness and wrinkles. The skin is elastic. It stretches over the layers of fat beneath. When that fat falls away, what have you? A very dabby outlook. Two things every woman who is reducing should use for skin and contour—a good skin food and an astringent. This combination will feed the tissues and tighten up the slack, thus overcoming flabbiness.

Constipation has been called "beauty's curse." It is no doubt responsible in large measure for the yellowish tinge many complain of. Laxatives are helpful but should not be made a habit. Fruit juice, plenty of water, exercise, green vegetables, are nature's laxatives.

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### FULL DESCRIPTION

"What's the formula for water, Jones?" asked the science teacher. "H I J K L M N O," spelled out the scholar.

"What's that?" barked the teacher. The scholar slowly repeated the letters.

"Whatever are you driving at?" said the teacher. "Who gave you that idea?"

"You, sir," said Jones. "You said yesterday it was H to O."

### Homelike

Little Grace had returned from a two days' visit to her father's sister. "Weren't you lonesome, dear, and didn't you miss your mother?" she was asked.

"No," answered the child. "Aunt Emily can boss you like everything."—Stray Bits.

### That Was That

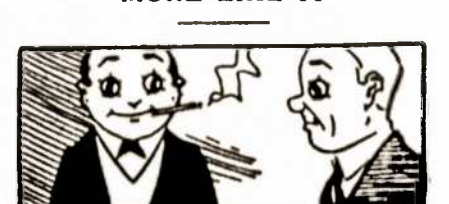
"Doc," said the grafter, trying to get a little free medical advice "when I lie down my head gets to swimming; what ought I do about it?" "Well," snapped the doctor, "the first thing, I'd say, would be to buy it a bathing suit, and maybe a pair of water wings."

### Last Resort

"Where is the cashier?" "Gone to the races." "Gone to the races 'n business hours?"

"Yes, sir, it is his last chance of making the books balance."—Zurich Nebelspalter.

### MORE LIKE IT



"People say you are a wolf in sheep's clothing." "Cheap clothing, they mean."

### Keeps Her in Trim

Mrs. Bristol—Do you find your gymnasium work helpful? Mrs. Brink—Helpful? Why, this morning I was the first one to reach a bargain counter out of a hundred starters.—London Answers.

### Breaking the News

Baby Mosquito—A man just clapped his hands at daddy. Mother Ditto—Well, what if he did?

Baby Mosquito—Daddy was in between 'em.

### Posted

Arthur—About how much salary should a chap get before marrying? The Bookkeeper—Oh, just a bit more than he ever will.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Fire Sale

Mrs. Newlywed—I'm sorry, dear, but dinner is a little burned tonight. Mr. Newlywed—What? Did they have a fire at the delicatessen today? Pathfinder.

### Good Reasons

"I hate warm weather." "Humidity trouble you?" "I sell furs."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### The Winner

"I have worked for my present employer for twenty years." "I can beat that. I celebrate my silver wedding tomorrow!"

Licensed Broadcaster Crooner—Is your wife fond of listening in? His Nibs—She much more enjoys speaking out.

## YEAR AFTER YEAR



## THE STANDARD OF QUALITY



## The Northfield Herald

Northfield, Mass.

Published

Every Friday Morning by  
HUGO A. BOURDEAU  
Editor and PublisherSubscription Price  
\$1.00 yearly  
Payable in AdvanceEntered as second-class matter  
May 6, 1931 at the postoffice at  
Northfield, Massachusetts, under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.The Herald assumes no financial  
responsibility for typographical  
errors in advertisements, but  
will reprint any portion of an ad-  
vertisement in which such an error  
occurs.Advertising rates will be fur-  
nished upon application to the  
Herald.

Telephone 230-3

Printed by  
NORTHFIELD PRINTING CO.  
HENRY R. GOULD  
President and General Manager  
FRANK W. WILLIAMS  
Treasurer

Friday, January 19, 1934



## EDITORIAL

## Down On The Farm In 1934

The farmer is justified in look-  
ing forward with optimism as the  
new year opens.The last report of prices shows  
that substantial advances have  
been made in the prices received  
for basic agricultural products.  
Strikes and turbulence which re-  
cently marked many farm areas  
have abated. There is reason to  
believe that the farmer is realiz-  
ing that you cannot transform  
economic law with a piece of leg-  
islation, no matter how well con-  
ceived and administered.During 1934, and in the years  
to follow, the influence of the  
farm co-operative will grow steady-  
ly stronger. Unbiased authori-  
ties agree to that. The farm co-  
operatives have been extraordi-  
nary successful in the face of  
extraordinary depression. Without  
co-operatives prices would have  
been lower and markets more cha-  
otic. They have acted in the ca-  
pacity of educators among their  
members, the general public, and  
government officials. They have  
been untiring in their work, and  
unswerving in their efforts to bet-  
ter the farmer's lot and render  
service to consumers.This year they will grow strong-  
er still. They will enlist more  
members, be more thoroughly ap-  
preciated and understood. And,  
unless all indicators are wrong,  
they are on the verge of a period  
of great achievement that will  
revolutionize conditions down on  
the farm.

## When Politics Takes Command

When government goes into a  
business, politics takes command.  
Red tape replaces capability.  
Favoritism hampers efficiency.  
The bureaucrat gets the jobs—  
the public official gets the fun—  
and the taxpayer gets the bill.That is a severe indictment, but  
experience seems to justify it.  
The private business executive  
must produce results or get out.  
The public business executive has  
no financial interest at stake. If  
he doesn't go in for personal graft  
he is safe. He doesn't have to  
make both ends meet—the public  
treasury will pay the deficit he  
creates. He is immune to taxes,  
to ordinary competition, to all the  
things that keep private business  
men on their toes. He is often  
free to adopt strange and myster-  
ious bookkeeping methods which  
dim the real results of operation.  
And he is completely divorced  
from realities so far as usual busi-  
ness methods are concerned.In a good many hundreds of  
years of "government in busi-  
ness," no one has been able to  
figure out how to divorce it from  
politics and put it on a "business"  
basis.

## Public Debt Breaks All Records

Associated Press dispatches of  
January 4 summarize the public  
debt of the United States, as fol-  
lows:"August 31, 1929, the war  
peak, \$26,696,701,648."The 1930 post war low, \$16,-  
185,309,831."Today's public debt, \$28,817,-  
036,026."Estimated for June 30, 1934,  
\$47,000,000."Estimated for June 30, 1935,  
\$51,834,000,000."The amount of money in cir-  
culation, save for some govern-  
mental funds for which no ac-  
counting can be made, totaled  
only \$6,791,000,000 on January  
3, 1934."At 3 per cent. interest on pub-  
lic debt in 1935, will be nearly  
\$1,000,000,000 a year.

## Worthwhile Books

## In Brief Review

"Letters of Grover Cleveland"  
(Houghton, M., \$5) edited by Al-  
lan Nevins. As a sequel to the ed-  
itor's Pulitzer Prize biography  
this book demands a thorough  
perusal. By itself it is a most in-  
teresting compilation which sheds  
much light on the true life and  
character of one of our greatest  
presidents. Far better than could  
any biography this selection of  
Cleveland's correspondence shows  
his absolute incorruptibility as a  
servant in the public trust and his  
religious opposition to personal  
privilege."George Washington Himself"  
(Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50) by John C.  
Fitzpatrick. The author main-  
tains that there is enough of  
glamour in the career of Wash-  
ington that is based upon irrefut-  
able manuscript evidence without  
recourse to myths and "apocry-  
phal tales built upon and descend-  
ing from the fame that came to  
him in his later years." Mr. Fitz-  
gerald for a number of years has  
been a student of Washingtoniana  
and he is also one of that school  
of historians with a pathological  
mania for proven truth only. Be-  
cause of this the story is none  
the less readable and the man  
portrayed none the less great and  
we have the satisfaction at last  
of knowing that Washington the  
man can survive this severe test  
of truthful scrutiny. Reliable crit-  
ics call this book the "finest one  
volume Washington yet pub-  
lished.""What I Like" Scribner's, \$3)  
by William Lyon Phelps. In this  
"good bed book" Professor Phelps  
presents the prose selections out  
of all literature which he most en-  
joys. The majority of the pieces  
are from English and American  
literature although the work in-  
cludes a few translations from the  
French and Greek. A wider range  
of material could hardly be as-  
sembled; from Stephen Leacock's  
humor to Homer's majestic  
"Hymn to King Lear" and  
"Holiness to Ring Lardner's  
"Champion." Probably not every  
reader will like all of it but all  
readers will enjoy much of it.  
What might have added value and  
interest for many of us would  
have been an introduction by the  
editor or the inclusion of some of  
his writings."Brazilian Adventure" (Har-  
court, B., \$2.75) by Peter Fleming.  
This is a travel book of the  
pleasantest sort. If you are dubi-  
ous of such books read what the  
author himself has to say in his  
own inimitable style:—"From my  
youth up I have lost no opportu-  
nity of mocking what may be called  
the Nullah (or Ravine) School of  
Literature. Whenever an author  
thrusts his way through the za-  
reba, or flings himself down be-  
hind the boma, or breasts the  
slope of a kopje, or scans the un-  
dulating surface of the chapada,  
he loses my confidence. When he  
says that he sat down to an ap-  
petizing dish of tumbo, or that  
what should he see at that mo-  
ment but a magnificent conka, I  
feel that he is (a) taking advan-  
tage of me and (b) making a fool  
of himself..." This author does  
neither but tells his dehumbugged  
tale in straightforward fashion.  
The reading is so light and easy  
that one turns to such an unpre-  
tentious book with a sigh of gen-  
uine relief.

## The Country Newspaper

(New Milford Times)

Once upon a time there was a  
vast difference between the coun-  
try paper and the city paper. Now  
the difference is chiefly as to ex-  
tent of circulation; for many  
country papers have the most up-  
to-date plants and equipment;  
management and personnel. And,  
though this may be deemed sacri-  
lilege, there are country papers  
whose editorial ability compares  
more than favorably with that of  
the city sheet. To be sure there  
are country papers which avoid  
editorial expression and depend  
simply upon "items of interest";  
but the small town paper with  
ideas and convictions and the  
courage to express them has a  
powerful influence; a greater in-  
fluence in shaping thought in the  
territory which it covers than  
have the city papers which circulate  
in the same area. Pack of  
this is a fundamental fact; the  
axiom that "Truth will prevail."  
For, with or without adequate  
foundation, there is prevalent an  
idea that metropolitan editorials  
are sometimes subsidized by inter-  
ests inimical to the public good;  
whereas the country edition is  
usually self-owned, and indepen-  
dent of selfish interests. There  
was a time, in the good old days,  
when the city daily was a rare  
bird in rural communities; now it  
is found in nearly every home  
and it might be supposed that  
the influence of the local paper  
would be diminished. But it is not  
so, for here comes in the influence  
of the local item. Curiosity still  
exists in rural towns and people  
can find out what fellow towns-  
men are up to, only through the  
local item in the local paper; and  
if sound editorial opinions are  
thrown in, the local paper is a  
tower of strength. Strangely  
enough, there are some who like  
to see their names in print and  
the wise editor includes as many  
individual names as possible in  
the local stories. The rural papers  
of today cover not merely its  
own home town, but has circula-  
tion in surrounding towns and the  
local items cover a score or more  
of neighborhoods. To a visitor  
from Mars this collection of lit-  
tle events would seem trivial but  
philosophy tells us that each and  
every one of these items vitally  
interest some person.Singly, these items are not  
much; collectively they form the  
sum total of human interest. A  
mediculous interest in collecting  
and publishing these varied items  
marks the successful local paper.

## THE STORY OF NORTHFIELD

## FATHER RALLE'S WAR

By HENRY H. FRANKLIN

## XI

## An Important Date

The year 1723 is an important  
and critical date in our story of  
Northfield. It was during this  
year that occurred the culminat-  
ion of two series of past events.  
One was constructive, the other  
destructive; the former regulated  
by and due to the efforts of all  
who had settled the village, the  
latter beyond the control of and  
contrary to the firm entreaties of  
this group. The reference is to the  
institution of town government in  
the first place and the commence-  
ment of another Indian war in the  
second place.Ever since the Spring of 1673,  
when the first settlers had by in-  
habitation taken possession of the  
wild and beautiful Squakheag ter-  
ritory, throughout the brief lives  
of the first and second settlements  
and up until this period of the  
third settlement, the government  
of the place had rested, in the  
final analysis, with a committee  
appointed by the General Court.  
All the committees thus chosen  
had carried out their duties faith-  
fully and well. To many of the  
men who served in this capacity  
Northfield owes its very existence.  
At first handling all matters it-  
self, the Committee granted more  
and more privileges of self-gov-  
ernment to the people as the com-  
munity progressed and became  
capable of the same. For the last  
five years the people had man-  
aged their own affairs but their  
actions had been subject to the  
approval of the Committee. So it  
was but a short step when, on  
May 29, 1723, the General Court  
issued an order incorporating the  
Town of Northfield as a town of  
course was just the natural result  
of progress in self-government  
and as it had been looked forward  
to for some time there was no  
startling news in it, any more  
than we experience in reading of  
it today. Far more startling seem  
the events of a military nature  
which were fast precipitating.  
However, let us not misjudge the  
relative importance of these two  
incidents for it is significant that  
200 years later (1923) the peo-  
ple of Northfield had a gala cele-  
bration in honor of the anniver-  
sary of the incorporation of the  
town. The war was forgotten ex-  
cept as a mere episode in the  
grandiose pageant presented as  
part of the activities.

## The First Town Officers

At the first legal meeting of  
the newly incorporated town the  
following officers were elected:—  
Joseph Petty, moderator; Eleazar  
Holton, town clerk; Zechariah  
Field, Benoni Moore and Joseph  
Petty, selectmen; Ebenezer Field,  
constable; Benoni Moore, Theo-  
philus Merriman, Nathaniel Mat-  
toon, Ebenezer Field, Stephen  
Crowfoot and Ebenezer Sever-  
ance, fence-viewers; Thomas Hol-  
ton and Eleazar Mattoon, survey-  
ors; Daniel Wright and Eldad  
Wright, haywards and Benjamin  
James, tythingman. The infant  
town did not have long to wait  
for its baptism in blood.Less than a month after the  
town election on August 13 to be  
exact, Thomas Holton and  
Theophilus Merriman, having  
been working together in their  
adjoining grain fields, stopped to  
rest a moment in the shade of  
the woods which fringed the  
meadow. They were never to re-  
sume their earthly labors for from  
out the silence of the hot summer  
forest stepped four stalwart In-  
dian braves. At a command from  
their leader, an old man with  
puckered face and gray scalplock,  
they fell upon the unsuspecting  
villagers and with hardly a sound  
knifed and scalped them. Then,  
old Gray Lock leading the way,  
they hastened away northward to  
further pursue their dirty deeds  
at Rutland.

## The Development of Hostilities

The murder of two of the  
town's leading citizens was a pa-  
ralyzing blow to the village, al-  
though Indian hostilities had long  
been anticipated. For five or six  
years previous to 1722 the Indian  
tribes living east of the Merrimac  
River had protested the claims of  
the English to settle portions of  
the Province of Maine. (then part  
of Massachusetts Bay Colony) Un-  
doubtedly some of the rights  
assumed by the English settlers  
were not valid. In many instances  
they had failed to live up to the  
letter and spirit of their treaties  
with the Indians. It was avowedly  
on these accounts that the Red  
men became hostile and declared  
war upon Massachusetts. Starting  
with the first overt act, a savage  
attack at Merrymeeting Bay on  
June 13, 1722, and continuing un-  
til 1726 the war raged, not un-  
ceasingly but enough to keep the  
people of the frontiers constantly  
alarmed. The French and English  
governments took no open part in  
the hostilities but notwithstanding  
this war is an integral part of the  
French and Indian Wars and the  
struggle between France and  
England for North America. It is  
doubtful that the Indians would  
have chosen to fight had they not  
been encouraged verbally and  
with stores of arms and ammuni-  
tion by the unscrupulous French  
government of Canada. In reality,  
the French influence was such a  
factor in the bloody proceedings  
that the conflict has always been  
called Father Ralle's War in dis-  
honor of that French missionary  
so careless in his poisonous in-  
sultation.The struggle was, then, be-  
tween Massachusetts and the east-  
ern Indians. Due to her geo-  
graphical location New Hampshire  
was inevitably drawn in but rela-  
tively she did not contribute a  
great deal. In the Connecticut  
Valley the fighting took the form  
of raids and counter raids such as  
the one on Northfield already re-  
lated. The fate of this section  
proved to be the old Warranoke  
chieftain, Gray Lock, formerly of  
the Westfield River section but  
recently removed to Lake Cham-  
plain where he came under the  
influence of French tongues and  
gifts. Shrewd and friendly in  
times of peace, his unbalanced  
Indian nature turned him to hor-  
rible violence in the excitement  
of war time.From the outset of the third  
Northfield settlement a garrison  
had been maintained at the vil-  
lage by the General Court and ac-  
cording to law the town was re-  
quired to train a militia of all  
able bodied males between the  
ages of 16 and 60 years for  
watching, warning and scouting  
duty. The command of these  
forces had succeeded from Cap-  
tain Benjamin Wright to Lieu-  
tenant Thomas Taylor to Ensign  
Zechariah Field. However, no  
forts had been built and with the  
outbreak of troubles with the In-  
dians in 1722, the town, feeling  
insecurity of its position, peti-  
tioned the General Court for aid  
in establishing a "posture of de-  
fence." In answer the Court in-  
structed the garrison soldiers to  
erect suitable places of security  
and co-operate with the townspeo-  
ple in mustering a strong com-  
pany of defenders. As a result  
two forts were built; one a log  
blockhouse on the site of the old  
Clary fort, the other a stockaded  
tower house on Zechariah Field's  
homestead. And despite the precau-  
tions of Lieutenant Joseph Kel-  
logg, commander of the garrison,  
in keeping sentries and scouts in  
action, the wary savages managed  
the dastardly business of August  
13, 1723 and escaped unchal-  
lenged.As has been pointed out the  
people of Northfield, thoroughly  
cognizant with the horrors of In-  
dian warfare, were firm in their  
proposals to avoid armed conflict.  
They realized that nothing was to  
be gained and apprehended with  
sad hearts another disruption of  
their settlement. Communications  
to this effect were sent to Govern-  
or Dummer. But when it became  
evident that bloodshed was at  
hand the settlers volunteered  
their services without stint. Even  
indomitable old Ben Wright, now  
sixty-five years of age, offered to  
lead a punitive expedition against  
his arch enemy, the "red devils."  
Throughout the summer of  
1723 large bodies of men were  
kept in the field as scouts and  
sentry guardians. But the Indians  
were much more familiar with the  
ground than were the whites and  
evaded the searchers completely.  
The savages' modus operandi was  
to lie in wait near some village or  
outlying group of dwellings until  
an opportunity presented itself  
for making a successful attack  
and getaway. A lapse of vigilance  
was very apt to spell disaster for  
the settlers. And just such a lapseoccurred at Northfield on October  
9. A group of farmers had been  
careless enough to work in their  
cornfields without keeping a strict  
sentry. A waiting band of Indians  
seized the golden opportunity for  
a sudden onslaught in which Eb-  
enezer Severance was killed,  
Enoch Hall and Hezekiah Strat-  
ton wounded and Samuel Dickin-  
son captured. It will be remem-  
bered that Dickinson was taken  
captive at Hatfield in 1698, when  
eleven years old, and rescued  
from his captors near Pomeroy's  
Island.After the theft of the horse the  
General Court saw fit to lock the  
barn and sent 40 additional men  
to garrison Northfield. Most of  
these were men from the down  
river towns who had had some  
military experience.Fort Dummer  
The greatest defensive measure  
undertaken in our vicinity during  
this war was the construction of  
Fort Dummer in Vernon. The  
purpose in mind when this was  
built was to use the fort as a  
base for large numbers of scout-  
ing parties which by their multi-  
tudinous ranging should prevent  
the Indians from gaining entrance  
to the lower Connecticut Valley.  
The structure was built during  
the Spring of 1724, most of the  
labor being furnished by North-  
field men under the direction of  
Stephen Crowfoot. At a cost of  
slightly over 250 pounds a sturdy  
log enclosure 180 feet square, and  
built log-cabin fashion, was erect-  
ed. Inside this several houses  
were built along the walls, leav-  
ing a court which served as a pa-  
rade ground in the center. Two  
high watch towers added to the  
efficiency and completeness of the  
fortifications.The war in our section contin-  
ued until 1725 but with few ca-  
lamities. Ebenezer Field, the  
blacksmith, was accidentally shot  
by a sentry who, in the dusk, mis-  
took him for an enemy Indian.  
On June 18, 1724 Gray Lock and  
his followers made a raid at Hat-  
field where they killed two men  
and captured a third as well as  
damaging some property and  
slaughtering some live-stock. Thus  
the guerrilla warfare continued  
until after the deaths of Father  
Ralle and Governor Vaudreuil.  
With two of their staunchest al-  
lies gone and their source of sup-  
plies dwindling, the Indians came  
to terms and signified their desire  
for peace. The treaty was finally  
ratified on August 5, 1726.For the Indians the war had  
been futile. For the English it had  
been disastrous and fruitless. The  
only gain was by the French who  
profited indirectly whenever the  
English lost. The effect on North-  
field was to retard the growth of  
the town for another five year pe-  
riod.

## North Hinsdale

Mrs. Dora E. Smith entertained  
seventeen members of the Sewing  
Circle at her home last Friday  
afternoon.Mrs. Louis N. Stearns enter-  
tained the Auction Bridge Club at  
dinner Wednesday evening.

## WESTPORT

Mrs. Marion Joslyn has re-  
turned from the Elliot Community  
Hospital in Keene.Mrs. Emma Patenaude suffered  
a broken ankle from a fall and is  
confined in the Community Hos-  
pital in Keene.  
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Grove  
spent the Christmas holidays in  
Watertown, Mass.

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Polish Rings	11c lb.	Am. Bologna
Minced Ham		Veal Loaf

Swift's Brookfield  
BUTTER lb 22c

Swifts LARD 4 lb. print 25c

Mild  
American CHEESE lb. 15cChase &  
Sanborn COFFEE lb. 27cVan Camp's MILKS 17c  
3 TALL CANSTOMATO-VEGETABLE  
Phillip's SOUP can 5c

Rumford Baking Powder lb. can 29c

Pancake FLOUR pkg. 8c

Fresh Cal. PRUNES 12c  
2 1/2 CANPHILIPS OR ARMOUR'S  
BEANS 3 cans 13cArmour's DRIED BEEF 10c  
2 1/2 oz. JAR

## FRUITS-VEGETABLES

FRESH GREEN CABBAGE lb 3c

BUNCH CARROTS bunch 5c

FRESH TOPS

BUNCH BEETS bunch 5c

FRESH TOPS

FRESH TEXAS SPINACH lb 5c

Fancy Macintosh APPLES 4 lbs. 15c

Thin Skin GRAPEFRUIT 3 for 10c

Fancy Florida ORANGES 2 doz 29c

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Nora Harris'  
Home Baked BEANS pt. 15cNora Harris'  
Steamed, Brown BREAD lb. 15cLarge  
Loaf BREAD 7cFresh Daily Full Line Pumpernickel  
Bohemian Kimmel BREAD 12c



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## HEALTH FORUM

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Send Questions With Address To  
Health Forum, State Dept. of  
Public Health, Boston, Mass.

### Use And Abuse Of Winter Sports

Practically every adult, who was reared in the northern climate, looks back with longing to the good old winters and to the joys experienced at winter sports. Some few youngsters continued their vigorous activities into adult life. Most people, however, ceased participating in winter sports upon obtaining their majority.

Let us consider this latter group. A few years ago, World's Work stated: "Sixty per cent of the people of America, whose ancestors were engaged in outdoor work calling for muscular effort, are now indoors and working day after day without enough physical exercise to put them into a perspiration." This group of people overeat, live in heated houses, ride in heated cars, sit at work, and engage in routine duties and then take a week - end trip for winter sports. Herein lies the danger.

Skating and skiing are perhaps the most exhilarating of winter sports, but they require strong ankles and leg muscles and good heart and lungs. A normal heart unused to exercise may become an abnormal one.

Vigorous exercise must be gone into gradually as unused muscles are brought into play and a tax is placed on every part of the body. At first, the muscles will ache and more fatigue will be felt; but if an adult is well and strong, he can, by a gradual conditioning process, work up to the point where he can enjoy winter sports to the fullest.

Each person should size up his own limitations. If he is physically sound, and his muscles accustomed to exercise, winter sports are helpful; if his muscles are flabby, they need gradual training. Walking will do much to improve them. If his heart is diseased, he should see his physician.

K. A. C. What would be the cause of my boy, twelve of age, having frequent attacks of hiccoughs?

Ans. Hiccough results from a spasm of the diaphragm which is the big muscle separating the chest from the abdominal cavity. It is a reflex act often noted as a temporary condition after eating and drinking. It is also met in many forms of nervous and gastric disorders or other disturbances of function. When hiccough is persistent, the cause should be investigated.

W. A. R. I have heard it said more than once that cooking in aluminum cooking kettles may cause cancer. Is this true?

Ans. This is one of the many wrong ideas held about cancer. There is not the slightest proof to show that cancer is caused or is in any way connected with the use of aluminum cooking vessels. In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association it is stated that this decision is based on the result of scientific articles and on experimentation both here and abroad.

L. T. C. Is tuberculosis inherited?

Ans. So far as we know, there is no true predisposition to tuberculosis. Some individuals appear to have less resistance than others to the disease, but we have no way of measuring such resistance or susceptibility. Infection with tuberculosis depends upon direct or indirect exposure to previous cases of the disease.

## Bernardston

### Community Club Elects

The Community Club recently held its annual meeting for the election of officers for the following year. They are as follows: President, Miss Edith Barker; first vice-president, Mrs. Abbie Nelson; second vice - president, Mrs. Alice Crowell; Secretary, Mrs. Nellie Nelson; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Boyle; Directors, Miss Rhoda Slate; Mrs. Lucy Allen and Mrs. Iva Root; flower committee, Mousa Welmers, Mrs. Sarah Field, Mrs. Nellie Slate, Mrs. Nellie Pierce, Mrs. Maud Ward, and Mrs. Edith Magoon; the music committee, Miss Eleanor Barber and Mrs. Charlotte Truesdell; membership committee, Mrs. Carolyn Shores, Mrs. Alice Crowell, and Mrs. Florabell Franklin; Relief Committee, Mrs. Mary Street, Mrs. Grace Barber and Mrs. Lillian Estabrook; Correspondence, Mrs. Nellie Nelson and Mrs. Alice Crowell.

The Extension Class will meet in the town hall Tuesday at 1:30 P. M. "Accessories for the Living Room" will be discussed by Miss Grace B. Gerard, extension home-furnishing expert. This will be the last meeting in the living-room series. The members are asked to bring some accessory from their living-rooms to be used in the discussion of good color and design.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Deane have recently moved into their home on Center Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger E. Nims were in Boston to attend the opening session of the Legislature.

Miss Norma Deane has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Raymond in Northfield.

There will be an all-day meeting of the "Project Group" in the town hall starting at 10 o'clock today.

The P. T. A. met in the town hall last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Myra Fiske of Greenfield was the speaker.

Mrs. Edna Adams of South St. spent the first of the week with her son and wife Mr. and Mrs. John Adams in Farley.

Mrs. C. D. Pratt is keeping house for Mr. Pratt's sister, Mrs. Julia Tuttle of Greenfield who is in the hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Stanley Allen and infant son, Roger Fredric, have returned from the Farren Memorial Hospital to their home on West Road. The Brotherhood met in the United Church vestry Monday evening. Mr. Stephen Barber entertained by playing a piano solo.

Mr. Henry L. Crowell, town clerk, reports the following statistics for the year of 1933: 17 births; 16 marriages; and 13 deaths.

Mrs. Mary Wisley who has been working for Mrs. Will Wright for the past year, has gone to Lowell, where she will spend the winter.

Miss Natalie Ward who is training in the Millers River Hospital in Winchendon spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward.

Evelyn Deane was severely burned last Friday evening when a teakettle of boiling water was accidentally turned on her. She was treated by Dr. Clark of Greenfield.

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## Warwick

### Grange Installs

A regular meeting of Warwick Grange was held last Friday night. Dept. Story and suite of Westminster installed the following officers: Robert Lincoln, Master; Arthur Francis, Overseer; Evelyn Petterson, Lecturer; Kenneth Matthews, Steward; Julia Taylor, Chaplain; Fred A. Lincoln, Treasurer; Sara Chatterton, Secretary; Wm. Copeland, Gate Keeper; June Fellows, Ceres; Mary Francis, Pomona; Florence Lincoln, Flora; Emily Hubbard, Lady Assistant Steward; John Peterson, Executive Committee; Alice Ohlson, Pianist; Glenn Matthews, who was elected Assistant Steward was unable to be present. After the installation, an oyster supper was served in the dining room. A short program was given after supper, consisting of readings by Mrs. Sara Chatterton, songs by the Blackmer Bros., of North Orange and solos by Edwin Lind with guitar accompaniment. There were several guests present from North Orange, Westminster and Millers River Granges.

Mrs. E. S. Leland is spending the winter with relatives in Templeton.

Mrs. Sarah Anderson is in Berlin for the winter, filling the same position as last year.

Mr. Lloyd Fisher of Hillsboro, N. H. recently visited his mother, Mrs. W. O. Hubbard.

Mr. George Shepardston who has been seriously ill with pneumonia is slightly improved.

Mrs. W. S. Brown has closed her cottage and taken rooms in Orange for the rest of the winter.

Mr. J. E. Henderson of West Orange who built a large ice house near W. O. Hubbard's last summer has harvested about 2,000 tons of ice.

Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Buckingham visited their son and family in Concord, N. H. last week. Their grand daughter, Roberta, returned home with them for a visit.

The village schools opened Monday after a three week's vacation. It was necessary to lengthen the vacation owing to so much sickness among the pupils. Mr. Archib. Fellows took a bus load of eighteen to North Orange last week Tuesday night to attend Grange Installation. A party of six went to Phillipston last week Thursday night to Installation.

The library trustees held their annual meeting last week Wednesday. The librarian reported a circulation of 8,875 books and magazines for 1933, 10 per cent more than in 1932. This was an average of 24 per capita.

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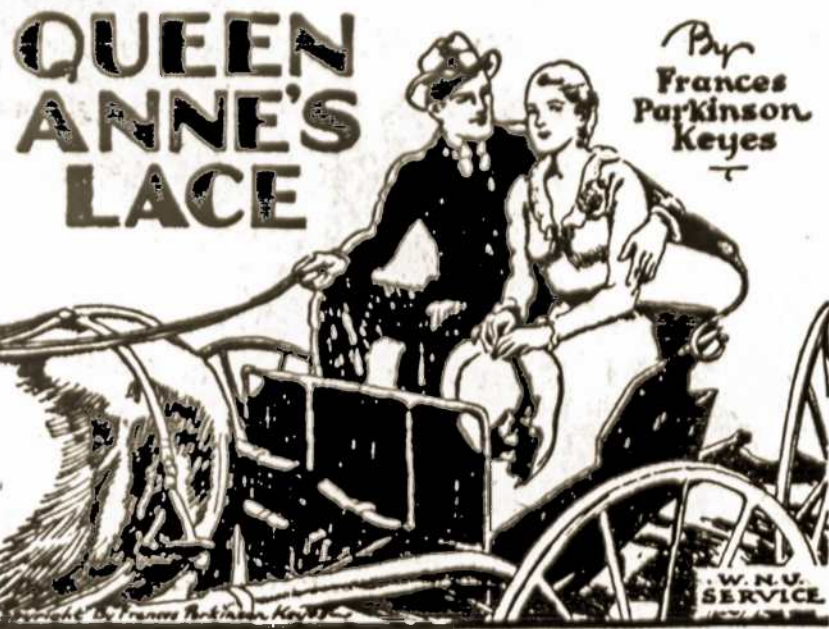
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CHAPTER III—Continued

"Vel, vel, if it ain't my liddle frent Anne Chamberlain! Vat can I do for you, my dear?"

"Oh, Mr. Goldenburg, I want to buy such a lot of things! I've just drawn fifty dollars out of the bank, and I'm afraid it isn't enough. If I run short, will you trust me until I can go back and draw some more? The bank's closed for the day now."

"Vel, now, I tink I could. But you shouldn't take out your money, just to spend like this. You goin' to get married, hein? To dat fat-faced poy, George Hildreth?"

"No—it isn't like that at all." She hesitated, blushed, and finally decided to confide in the merchant. "Have you met Roy Griffin's friend, Neal Conrad?"

"I seen him. I know apout him. Dat's a smart young man."

"I met him at the dance in Hamstead last night. He—he invited me to go to the mountains with him and Roy and Mrs. Griffin in his horseless carriage. And—he said he might call tonight."

"Oh, is dat so? Vel, dat's anoder story. Anne, I'm real pleased to hear it. Don't you worry apout your liddle savinks. You puy just vad you need, and ven you pegin to teach school again daga fall, you pay me pack a liddle at a time, hein? I dake the fifty dollars now an' the rest later on."

"Mr. Goldenburg you're as kind as—"

"Now, now—vat vas you tinkin' of first?"

"A suit. A—'a simple little serge suit,'" quoted Anne, "have you any thing like that?"

"Of course I haf. Dark blue. Dat's vat you want. Dwendy-five dollars." He paused. "Id's geddin' on late in the summer. Ve'll say dventy. An' a vide shirt-vaist to go mit—maybe doo, so you could keep nice an' clean. An' den you'll valk down to Miss Lynn's and puy your liddle blue an' vide hat."

"Yes," breathed Anne, "that's it. But I must have some shoes to go with it from you first."

"Sure. Nice dan oxforda. An' silk stockings de same color. An' gloves."

"And—could I try on one of those white dresses at the same time?"

An hour later, she was on her way home again, her new possessions tucked securely under the seat of the rickety buggy. She had spent seventy-five dollars. But she did not begrudge a cent of it. She was deliciously happy.

The family were already at supper when she slammed the kitchen door behind her. "Wal, here ye be at last," her mother said, heavily, looking up from the cold pork and maple sirup she was eating. "Ain't yer goin' ter set down?"

"No, I'm not hungry. I'm going in to dust the parlor, and then I'm going to dress."

Anne had decided that it would be wiser to say nothing about her new acquaintance until his arrival was imminent. There would not



"You Goin' to Get Married, Hain't You Fat-Faced Poy?"

be much time, then, for explanations. Unfortunately, however, she ran too close to the wind. The disorder in the parlor was worse than she had expected. Nothing was sacred to Sam and Sol, and their mother was too indolent to interfere with them. They seemingly had spent the showery afternoon chasing each other around the furniture. It took Anne some moments, in spite of the speed with which she worked, to put things to rights. She was not half dressed when she heard the chugging sound of the horseless carriage, and, from her window, saw it come to a noisy and violent stop in front of the

house. There was nothing to do but leave the situation to Neal to manage, while she hurried as fast as she could into the new muslin dress. After all, he was probably capable of managing it.

She did not overestimate his resourcefulness. Hat in hand, he advanced, smiling pleasantly, towards the porch where, as usual, the entire family, with the exception of Anne, was gathered.

"Good evening," he said with the utmost friendliness. "This is Mr. Chamberlain's house, isn't it? Is this Mr. Chamberlain? And Mrs. Chamberlain? And Sol and Sam?" He shook hands heartily all around. "I'm Neal Conrad, of Hineboro. I'm visiting Roy Griffin in Wallacetown, and I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Chamberlain at the dance in Hamstead last night. So I ventured to come and call."

His cordiality and composure were contagious. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain spoke with one breath. "Pleased ter meet yer. Won't yer sit down an' make yerself ter home?"

"Thanks. I'd be glad to—unless—unless the boys would like to come out and take a little spin with me first?"

Sol and Sam sprang to their feet simultaneously.

"Say, Pupper, kin we? Oh, Mummer, let us!"

"It's perfectly safe, I assure you. Perhaps you'll all come?"

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain exchanged glances, and Mrs. Chamberlain sighed heavily. With obvious disappointment, her husband spoke for both.

"Thanks kindly. I guess me an' Mummer'll set here. We're kinder tired after a hard day's work, but the boys kin go, if they're a mind ter."

When, fifteen minutes later, the horseless carriage dashed into the yard again, discharging its owner and his guests, the latter beaming, their countenances smeared with chocolate, Anne was just coming out of the front door. It was so perfectly timed, that the hand of the Lord seemed to be in it. Perhaps it was. For something told Anne, who of course had overheard everything, to wait in her room after she finished dressing, until Neal's return. He advanced towards them all, without appearing to single her out.

"Well, we had a fine little ride—the first of many, I hope—Good evening, Miss Chamberlain, it's nice to see you again—I'll accept your invitation to sit down now, sir, if I may."

"It's cooler inside," said Anne.

"Oh, I don't mind the heat."

Apparently Neal had no intention of seeking the seclusion of the parlor. He did not seem in the least anxious to see her alone. Anne was puzzled and a little hurt. The conversation was general. Neal talked a good deal himself, to be sure, but the others talked, too. At the end of an hour, when Neal rose to go, they all urged him to stay a little longer.

"I'm awfully sorry, but I promised Mrs. Griffin I'd get back early. She's nervous about this car of mine. Imagines I've run over the side of one of your mountains if I'm gone long. However, I'll come again, if I may."

"Wal, thet's what I call a nice feller," remarked Mr. Chamberlain, as their guest, waving one hand high above his head, disappeared in a cloud of smelly dust. "Lots of good horse sense, and real smart an' pleasant, too. Why didn't ye tell us about him, Nan?"

"I didn't have time," said Anne, chokingly. Then, without another word, she dashed upstairs and flung herself, still dressed, on her bed, crushing her fresh new finery. She was terribly tired, bitterly disappointed. Neal hadn't noticed the clothes on which she had squandered her savings. He hadn't said a word about their trip, or even made a definite reference to coming the next evening. Nothing had gone right. She buried her head in her limp and lumpy pillow, and stifled her sobs. And so she fell asleep.

She awoke rested, and consequently hopeful. Probably he would come again, and this time everything would be all right. She ironed out her dress, put sweet peas in the

parlor, baked and frosted an extra cake, made lemonade. Again the fates were against her. Neal appeared, as she had hoped, and was cordially welcomed—by Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Sol and Sam. But George had arrived before him, and had taken possession of the parlor and of Anne.

She escaped, of course, long enough to greet Neal. But for a second time he declined her invitation to come in.

"Mr. Hildreth would never forgive me," he said laughingly, "and I'm sure the boys want another ride. This time I shan't take no for an answer from your father and mother, either. Do come, Mrs. Chamberlain."

Anne's mother, who had been torn between her fear that he might not renew his invitation, and her hope that he would, rose with assumed reluctance.

"Wal, ef yer so dead set on it," she puffed, "mebbe I might as well. Jest a short ways. An' don't drive too fast. It would put me all of a tremble ef ye should."

They were gone. Anne fed George with the lemonade and cake, and sat dumbly beside him, only shaking her head when he urged her to join him, listening intently for the return of the motor.

It last it came. Every one was laughing, and Neal was coming up the scrubby walk with a small boy hanging on either hand. At the rickety gate he paused. Anne could see and hear him plainly.

"No, I don't think I better come in," he was saying. "You know what I told you about Mrs. Griffin's nerves. I don't like to disturb her. But I've been wondering—She and Roy and I have to take a little ride through the mountains tomorrow, and I thought possibly you'd let your daughter come with us. We'd take good care of her. You've seen for yourselves that there really isn't anything to be afraid of in a horseless carriage. Would you have any objections?"

Again Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain exchanged glances. "Why, no," said Mr. Chamberlain at length, when he thought he understood his signals correctly. "I dunno. I would. I think it would be a real pleasant change for her. Don't you, Mummer?"

"Wal, I dunno. I've any objection either, ef Anne would like ter."

"Suppose we ask her."

Suddenly Anne saw it all—the tact, the skill, the kindness with which Neal had managed everything. And she had doubted him! Oh, how stupid, how wicked she had been! She went towards him, blinded with contrition, with gratitude, with joy.

"I've just been asking Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain," he said blandly, "whether they would have any objections to your going to the mountains with the Griffins, and me tomorrow—provided, of course, that you would like to go. They've been kind enough to give their consent. Would it be convenient if I came for you about nine?"

"Yes," said Anne.

She could not, to save her life, have said another word. She stood still watching the others as they swarmed about him, while he cranked the car and climbed into the high seat. Then she went back—to the parlor and George. There was one piece of cake left, and a little lukewarm lemonade at the bottom of the pitcher, swimming above undissolved sugar and a few seeds.

"I guess I am a little hungry and thirsty after all," she said gayly. "I'm going to finish these myself, if you don't mind."

CHAPTER IV

ANNE was waiting for Neal in the yard when he appeared, promptly at nine, the following morning. He insisted on going to the porch and chatting with the family for a few minutes; then they started off. At first he was entirely occupied with gear-shifts and brakes; but soon he turned to her gayly.

"This is fine. You don't know how pleased I am!"

"It's fine for me. You've been simply wonderful, arranging it all, and making it look so easy when it was really hard."

"Oh, that was nothing—Do you mind if I tell you how nice you look?"

"Of course I don't mind. Why do people always ask you if you mind when they have something pleasant to say, and remark, 'I think you ought to know' when they're going to tell you something perfectly horrid?"

"I don't know. But they do, don't they?" Neal laughed. "Well, then, perhaps you won't mind if I tell you, too, how lovely you were these last two evenings. You look just like a white rose in that muslin dress."

"Oh, do you really think so? I'm awfully glad! I bought it Friday, in Wallacetown, from Mr. Goldenburg. And these clothes, too. Was

SYNOPSIS

Disappointed because of her inability, due to the selfishness of her family, to put finishing touches to her costume for a dance, Anne Chamberlain is irritated by the stolidity of her escort, George Hildreth. A visitor in the community, Neal Conrad, young lawyer, is to be the "sensation" of the evening, and Hildreth, Anne's suitor, is vaguely jealous. Conrad is impressed by Anne's fresh young beauty, and readily perceives her fine character. He invites her to accompany him and his hostess, Mrs. Griffin, on a picnic the following Sunday. Anne accepts, though aware she is being "unconventional." She dips into her scanty savings and buys suitable "smery" for the trip from an old friend and well-wisher, Mr. Goldenburg.

this what you meant by 'a simple little serge suit'?"

"Exactly. And the hat it corking, too—I've been doing some shopping myself. I've bought two of those new bottles that keep things hot or cold, whichever you like. Have you seen one?"

"No, but I've read about them in advertisements."

"Well, today you'll see them in action. We're going to have hot coffee and iced tea. Mrs. Griffin has put up a wonderful lunch; and it's a perfect day. I should say we were having good luck all around."

"Well, I should say we were."

The Griffins, armed with hampers, jars and wraps, were all ready to start when Neal and Anne reached Wallacetown; and Mrs. Griffin, taking in Anne's attractions with one swift glance while the introductions were going on, was not long in deciding that Roy must be rescued at any cost. She insisted on sitting on the back seat with him, while Anne resumed her place beside Neal in front. Her rapture at the sensation of swift motion, like imagined flying, her eager astonishment at the beauty of the scenery, her joy in being with Neal, were all too great for utterance. They reached the famous "gorges" in time to go through them before luncheon. Mrs. Griffin was sure the walk would be too much for her,



"Wal, I Dunno. I've Any Objection Either, ef Anne Would Like Ter."

and besides, she wanted to get things ready for their meal. So Roy dutifully remained behind to help her. Once or twice, hungrily, he took a stealthy glance at his watch, realizing that Anne and Neal were certainly not hurrying, that they must indeed have lost all track of time. At last they reappeared, flushed and laughing. Roy thought, miserably aware that it was now too late for the thought to do him any good, that he had never seen her look so pretty before—or else he had, stupidly, never realized how pretty she was. She had brought back some little souvenirs, and was arguing that she ought to pay for them, that Neal simply mustn't spend so much for her; and Neal was insisting, teasingly, that this was his party.

Still contending, they sank down on the grass beside the Griffins. The content of the magic bottles were tested and declared delicious; so were all the other goodies which Mrs. Griffin had cooked with such skill. At the end of the feast, Neal produced from a hiding place in the car two large boxes of candy, and while the ladies were opening these, with exclamations of surprise and delight, he lit a cigarette. Roy did not smoke; his mother did not approve of it.

After a lazy half-hour Neal suggested that they should ride down to "the Lake" and row a little while.

"Oh, I'm terribly afraid of boats!" exclaimed Mrs. Griffin, shrinking back. "And Roy doesn't know how to row. I've always been afraid to have him learn, because he might drown. But you take Miss Chamberlain, Neal. We'll wait for you here. I might get a little nap."

The row took even longer than the walk, and it was late afternoon before they started on their way home; twilight when the Griffins were deposited at their front door, and Anne and Neal on their way back over the hills to West Hamstead. Neal brought the car to a stop, and spoke a little huskily.

"I've got to go away in the morning," he said, "I've stayed longer than I should already. Of course I'm coming back. You know that. But I don't want to say good night yet. Couldn't we take a little walk somewhere together before I leave you at your house?"

Anne hesitated. He laid his hand over hers, as he had done on the night of the dance.

"Please," he said as he had said then. And again she found herself powerless to refuse.

He helped her out of the car and opened the bars. Together they passed into the cool greenness of the pasture, sweet with the scent of the August fragrance.

"I'm afraid you'll stumble and hurt yourself, it's so dark where the moonlight doesn't strike. May I put my arm around you?"

"Yes."

They were in the lane now, near the rosebush with its sharp thorns and falling petals. Neal could feel her young body, quivering with rapture, beneath his encircling arm.

"What is it, Anne? Tell me!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Revival of Resplendent Jewelry

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



FASHION is definitely in a mood for jewelry. The first thing that strikes you about the newer fashion is the conspicuous presence of wide bracelets together with huge matching clips or brooches, likewise earrings and other gadgets equally as decorative and chic. The fascinating thing about new jewelry is that each type plays up perfectly to the individuality of the costume with which it is worn.

So characteristic is this modern jewelry and so convincingly does it carry the message of having been designed to complement the right costume at the right time, one senses its mission at a glance. For instance, you do not have to be told that a massive bracelet of nuggety looking gold with a huge matching clip will set your bright woolen daytime frock off to a high point of distinction.

You feel the same way in regard to the swagger broad bracelets of green or some other color composition. In their modernistic angles and squares and sharp lines they carry a sort of tailor-made look about them which makes you feel they will be in perfect complement with the sporty cruise frocks, sweaters and suits which you are adding to your wardrobe. And when you are told that you can have these composition bracelets and pins monogrammed with monogram initials at the counter while you wait, your enthusiasm goes skyrocketing.

Throughout all fashionably attired after eight o'clock assemblages there is a vast showing of sparkling tiaras which make their wearers

look every inch like crowned queens. It is not only that women of grande dame mien and dignity are enhancing their formal coiffures with coronets of gold and silver set with jewels, for the fashion of topping one's coiffed tresses with jeweled headpieces prevails among the debutante set as well.

The youthful lady in the foreground of our illustration is wearing a tiara of rhinestones styled in the form of curled feathers. The rhinestone clips at the shoulders of her svelte orange velvet dress are exactly alike. Her gorgeous glittering bracelets reiterate the idea of duplicate or twin effects.

Diamonds, emerald and velvet form a trio of elegance for the costume posed on the figure standing. The flattering neckline for this very elegant velvet gown is the perfect foil for a delicately and artfully designed white and brown diamond brooch. This unusual alliance is repeated in the ring while the bracelet is of white diamonds.

To the left in the picture, a long triple strand of pearls with side ornaments lessens the severity of the high neckline of a powder blue crepe evening dress. A pearl and rhinestone bracelet on either wrist and a large pearl ring complete the jewelry ensemble. This longer necklace carries an important message. The better shops are showing strands anywhere from twenty-four to as much as sixty inches in length of pearls and jewels with the foreword that they are fashion's latest—to be worn with the new high necklines.

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GOLD CLIP WATCH

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The ever faithful wrist time-piece has a rival. It is the new clip watch, if you please. See it in the picture, clipped at the pointed neckline of an exceedingly good-looking sports dress. The material for this smag gown is a hairy plaided Redier woolen. Observe the sports bracelets done in two-tone gold. They are a last word in chic. The clip setting for the watch is also gold. For a high-style touch be sure to wear gold sports jewelry with your midseason wool frock.

FANCY MAY WANDER AMONG SOFT COLORS

Coat woollens are mostly downy or hairy or satin finished or of very rough stuff. Drassy coats of velvet, stiff silk and quilted taffeta and slipper satin, warmly interlined and heavily trimmed with fur, are new in coat fashions. Velvetreen coats are shown by Louiseboulanger and some of the others.

A coat by Augustabernard that has been imported to America is made of downy woolen. It is a straight coat with a turnover cloth collar and a jacket body and puff sleeves of sealskin. This jacket body does not meet in front, but leaves a band of the cloth coat showing in the center. A cloth half belt is placed at the waistline.

"Stout Heart" Featured on Dresses for Spring

A "stout heart" frock which one Paris designer evolved "to show the owner keeps her courage up in spite of hard times" is an outstanding feature of spring dresses. It is designed of beige tweed, buttoned from high neckline to hem with brown leather buttons, finished with a heart-shaped pocket on the left side of the bodice and heart-shaped brown leather patches over the elbows "so they can't wear out."

Spring Suits to Feature a Nipped-in Waistline

Suits cut on a new line nipping in at the waist are offered by L'olene for spring.

The new models, of beige tweed and light blue wool, display two length—one extending well below the hips, the other ending at the hips. Both are designed to snug the waistline and give a slight flare to the lower part of the pack, indicating a "slender waist" decree for the coming spring moda.

Why Liquid Laxatives are Back in Favor



The public is fast returning to the use of liquid laxatives. People have learned that the properly prepared liquid laxative will bring a perfect movement without any discomfort at the time, or after.

The dose of a liquid laxative can be varied to suit the needs of the individual. The action can thus be regulated. A child is easily given the right dose. And mild liquid laxatives do not irritate the kidneys.

Doctors are generally agreed that senna is the best laxative for everybody. Senna is a natural laxative. It does not drain the system like the cathartics that leave you so thirsty. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a liquid laxative which relies on senna for its laxative action. It has the average person's bowels as regular as clockwork in a few weeks' time.

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Too Much Food,  
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Scientists say this is the **QUICK-EST, SUREST AND EASIEST** way to combat **FEELING THE EFFECTS** of over-indulgence—the most powerful acid neutralizer known to science. **Just do this:**

**TAKE—2** tablespoonsful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water **BEFORE** bed. In the morning take 2 more tablespoonsful with the juice of a **WHOLE ORANGE**. That's all! Tomorrow you'll feel great!

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Get genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in the familiar liquid form, or the new, marvelously convenient tablets. Be sure it's **PHILLIPS'**... the kind doctors endorse.



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If you are "run down" or out of condition, if sluggish bowels have allowed poisonous impurities to accumulate in your system, you are very liable to suffer from "feverish" colds.

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Laxative Worm Expeller

will ward off or lessen these attacks by giving relief from constipation.

Mrs. E. W. Stephan of 31 Kennerman Road, Dorchester, Mass., writes:—"It was recommended to me by a relative who had used it for years, and I in turn most sincerely recommend it, most of all for children, but also as a laxative for adults."

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Monkeys 60 lbs. Extra Clover, \$2.50; Duck-wood, \$3.50; 10 lbs. clover, \$1.50, not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover, prepaid, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Loomis, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Pure wool, hidden better cash prices. Write for important information. E. H. Livingston, Bayona, Louisiana, La.

PAPERBERRY PEACHES 4 lbs. \$1.50; 6 lbs. \$2.00; 8 lbs. \$2.50. Guaranteed. Freshness. Guaranteed. N. Y.

## Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, © 1934, Western Newspaper Union.

### Lesson for January 21

#### JESUS BEGINS HIS MINISTRY

**LESSON TEXT**—Matthew 4:12-23. **GOLDEN TEXT**—From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Matthew 4:17. **PRIMARY TOPIC**—Jesus Finds Some Helpers. **JUNIOR TOPIC**—How Jesus Began His Work. **INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—Jesus Begins His Life Work. **YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—The Threefold Ministry of Jesus.

Matthew's purpose was to present Jesus the Messiah as king. Strictly speaking his official ministry began at his baptism. So far as his preaching was concerned the present lesson is properly designated "Jesus Begins His Ministry."

1. The King His Own Herald (vv. 12-17). The reason for this (v. 12). The news of the imprisonment of John the Baptist caused Jesus to forsake Judea and go into Galilee. The fate of John was accepted by Jesus as foreshadowing his own death. This was an act of prudence on his part. When the people reject the truth and attempt to do violence to the messenger, there should be a turning from them unless specifically directed otherwise.

2. To whom the proclamation was made (vv. 13-16). It was to the people of Capernaum in fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy (Isa 9:1, 2). This is a section of the country most overrun by the warring nations and therefore most exposed to the blighting effects of war. Thus we see that the darkest and most corrupt of the provinces was first in getting the light. In this we see a foreshadowing of the present age when the gospel of the grace of God is being preached to the Gentiles. It is just like Jesus our Lord to extend his grace to the lowest and most despised peoples. He came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

3. His message (v. 17). "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." This is the same kingdom which John the Baptist and the Old Testament prophets proclaimed. It means the messianic earth rule of Jesus Christ. "The time is coming when heralds will again announce the coming of the kingdom and the King himself will come forth from the heavens to establish his mediatorial kingdom. It is for this we pray when we intelligently say "Thy kingdom come."

#### II. The King Calling to Himself Assistants (vv. 18-22).

1. His command of authority (vv. 18, 19). He did not try to persuade them by the use of arguments but issued a mandate. To command is the prerogative of a king. 2. The station of the servants called (vv. 18, 21). They were men of lowly birth and occupation—fishermen. These men were busily engaged in fishing when the Lord issued the call. 3. To what they were called (v. 19). They were called to definite service. "I will make you fishers of men." He had previously called them to be disciples (John 1:36-42). He now called them to service. The qualities which made for good fishers of fish—patience, bravery to face the storm and the night, the perseverance which tolled all night though no fish were caught—would make them good fishers of men.

4. Their prompt obedience (vv. 20, 22). They put their trust in him who called, believing that he was able to supply their needs. When the king commands there is no time for delay.

#### III. The King's Triumphant Progress (vv. 23-25).

He went the whole rounds of Galilee teaching the Scriptures, preaching the gospel of the kingdom and healing all manner of diseases. He did a three-fold work.

1. Teaching the Scriptures in the synagogues (v. 23). The revelation of God needed to be explained. This is what he was doing in Nazareth (Luke 4:16-22). Such is the primary business of every Sunday school teacher and minister.

2. Preaching the glad tidings of the kingdom (v. 23). The king who was then present and was heralding his own mission, was ready to establish his kingdom if they had been willing to receive him.

3. Healing all manner of diseases (vv. 23-25). There was no form of disease which he could not cure, and so abundant was his success that "his fame went throughout all Syria; and they brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were lunatick, and those that had the palsy; and he healed them."

#### Wasting Life

Many a person wastes much of life waiting for an opportunity to do some great thing. While thus waiting for large opportunities, they overlook the little daily duties, the doing of which will inevitably fit us for the accomplishment of greater tasks.

## EVERYDAY NEW YORK

BY O. O. MCINTYRE

NEW YORK—Frazier Hunt is most persistent of the galloping journalists. He will not "stay put," Born in Alexis, Ill., where the cracker-barrel appellation "Spike" was bestowed, his career has been a real life travelogue. Like his sidekick Floyd Gibbons he is keyed to alarms and excitement.

Just when he appears settled to a radio contract, a novel or such in serene domesticity, he suddenly chucks it all to take a boat to some Moslem country. Perhaps to rush into a mosque to proclaim his Christian faith! He has lived in world capitals from Singapore to Stockholm. He knows the Prince of Wales well enough to call him David, has slept in Formosa camphor trees, interviewed a then unknown Hitler in a Munich attic and bivouacked with bandits near the Khyber Pass. Just now he has taken root in a shaded street in Bronxville. Yet it's a safe bet he's studying world maps.

A giant six footer, with the figure of a Northwest mounted, he has the naïveté of the open spaces. Yet no one sees so clearly through fictitious fellowships, pompous conferences and sundry false altruisms. Indeed, it may be these sheer sicknesses that keep him on the go!

Rube Goldberg has the courage to do what few artists have with long sustained success. He is completely changing his pace. More than any other cartoonist of his time he established the utterly grotesque in his drawings. The balancing feats of his absurd statues have made folk howl wherever newspapers are printed. But Rube after more than 20 years, tired of drawing them. So he devised new figures for an entirely different type of cartoon. And they are honeys.

Former Mayor O'Brien attains his greatest popularity in defeat. From boozing at news reels and prize fights, the crowds are stopping to cheer. At a recent banquet he received the most sustained applause. The reaction is easily explained. He took it on the chin without a whimper.

They were telling tales of explorers at The Players. This one made Vilhjalmur Stefansson laugh right out from the midriff. There was an explorer who always included in his expedition an unsightly, decidedly unlovely and strikingly homely woman. No matter where he went she was along knitting, sewing and doing little odd jobs. Once the explorer was asked why he persisted in taking along such an unattractive creature. "Whenever," he explained, "I feel as though I'd like to take her out to tea, I rush back to civilization."

Among delights of a wanderer are those odd vibrations to stray unprompted. Life is so brimming with portentous triviality. Today I spotted a pair of about-to-be-marrieds standing in wavering indecision before an instalment house window. Their eyes were glued to a parlor set of furniture. The only reality to them is a furnished home. Romeo aches to escape from his rooming house and Juliet from her crowded flat. So in their dream of calculated bravery they expect to seal their fate with a Yale lock in one of those all-ahke red-bricked cotes in suburbia. Happy, of course, but do they realize how enormously happy they are?

Albert Camploni, fashion-plate son of the owner of the famous Hotel Excelsior in Rome, is another of the European hotel keepers' sons learning the business "from the ground up" in America. He has gone through many gradations in large cities from Hollywood to New York, from assisting the chef to wearing the cutaway of an assistant manager. Italy believes it will be besieged by American visitors, more so than France ever was, in a few years, and is getting ready.

Short shavings: Four famous movie stars of yesterday are story... Berli, the Zigzag hip-poser from the South Seas, is now acting in films in Poland... Christopher Morley's "Internal Revenue" is highly praised by book critics... Lloyd Hamilton has had 27 leg fractures... Bill Robinson is reputed the wealthiest colored man in Harlem... Raymond Moley has become a frequent first sighter... Richard Maury is the press agent for Courtney Barr... Myrna Loy was born Myrna Williams on a ranch near Helena, Montana... Henrik Ibsen's attitude toward life was inspired by the change of friends toward his family when his father went bankrupt.

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## Robin Tells Why

By FRAN BEVERLY

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PATTERSON sat down in the semi-darkness of his library and prepared to listen alone, for the last time to the voice he loved best in all the world. After that, when he had heard each record, he would destroy them all.

An hour previously he had posted the letter to Dorothy Dunbar, asking her to become his wife. The die was already cast and he would henceforth endeavor to put dreams of his boyhood sweetheart completely from his life; but not before he had heard once again each of her glorious songs.

It seemed but yesterday—though a full fifteen years had passed—that he and Sally Pendleton had wandered arm in arm through the sweet-smelling country lanes and he had pleaded with her to marry him. She was seventeen but she had announced her intention to become a great singer and had refused to marry him.

"I know as well as if it were written on the sands," she had told him, "that if we marry now I will utterly fail to carry out my ideals in music. If you will wait for me—I will love you one but you."

But Patterson in his immature reasoning and the impetuosity of youth, had turned from her. He wanted her then or not at all.

Of course, Patterson knew of Sally Pendleton's success as all the world did. But he knew not where she was nor would he have followed had he known. She was somewhere in the world singing, but not in his part of the world. He knew now that he had committed a great folly in his youth; he had been ungenerous, small, jealous.

However, Dorothy Dunbar was a sweet woman, and no doubt they would be tremendously happy.

Sally's songs at seventeen had been, "Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin?" "In the Gloaming," "The Lost Chord," "Ye Banks and Braes," and Patterson had managed to secure them all for his talking machine.

He was so deep in his dreams and so regretful of their imminent passing that he was only half-conscious that a voice, not that of the machine, was singing through. "Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin?" Patterson's heart beat rapidly and he gripped the arms of his chair in a tenseness of emotion he had not known for years. For Patterson's name was Robin and the emotion in that voice told him that Sally Pendleton was in the same building calling to him.

He must go. Down the elevator he went and swiftly to the office of the apartment house to make inquiry. A lady had arrived during the afternoon, yes—her name was not, however, Pendleton.

Patterson's heart sank. Was it then not his Sally? Or worse still was it Sally and was she married? He could not contemplate the thought and rushed off to the rooms mentioned by the clerk.

She opened the door to her suite of rooms and Patterson found himself speechless with emotion. "Robin—Robin Adair," she cried, using the old pet name.

"My Sally," was all Patterson could say, and then Sally was in his arms and she was trembling and Patterson could only hold her close. "Then it was you—listening to my voice?" she asked presently. "It doesn't seem possible. The great hand of fate—Isn't it, Robin?" Her voice was unsteady.

"I have listened to your voice ever since the first record came out, and in my soul—I have heard it—before that."

She was leading him into the spacious sitting room. "And now tell me everything. I am hungry to hear you talk. I sneaked into the country under an assumed name so that I might have a few months away from my public—they demand so much of me."

"You are not married?"

She looked wistfully at him. "I told you fifteen years ago I would always love you, Robin."

Suddenly Robin realized the terror of the situation. His letter of proposal to Dorothy was even then in her hands—no doubt she was writing him her answer and Patterson knew it would be "yes."

"Sally, my own," he said swiftly, "I have had no one in the depths of my heart sleeping or waking for fifteen years, and now, now when I had given up hope of your seeking me out, I have asked another girl to marry me. I have never wanted to seek you because I felt too unworthy and small. Now I know I have been a first-class idiot. I shall love you always."

Sally was struggling to keep from crying out, but in a moment she smiled. "Robin, my dear, there is no power to keep true lovers apart in the spirit, and I feel certain that fate will in some way give us to each other."

"You were always faithful, Sally—!" Robin dove into the depths of his pocket for the inevitable cigarette that he felt he must have under stress and suddenly his face went a dull crimson—a triumphant crimson, however. He drew forth an envelope. It was stamped and addressed. "Sally! I didn't meet it!"

## How I Broke Into The Movies

Copyright by Hal C. Herman

BY BUDDY ROGERS

I STARTED out to be a journalist. I wanted to head my own jazz orchestra, I became a motion picture star.

When I was eight years old, the leader of our town band in Olathe, Kan., organized a boy's orchestra and invited me to join. My father bought me a baritone horn.

By my eleventh birthday I was promoted to the men's orchestra. By my senior year in high school, I had firmly decided to become a theatrical jazz band leader.

The following year, I entered the University of Kansas, majoring in Journalism. Outside of class, however, I played in a dance orchestra, and was mastering the trombone, the trumpet and the other brass instruments on down the line.

The summer of my sophomore year, thirty of us from the university went to Europe as deck hands on a steamer carrying mules. A few of us organized an orchestra and practiced after the mules had been bedded down for the night. Upon docking at Barcelona, Spain, we played in that country and then went to Paris, France, where we played in some of the cafes and night clubs. Our orchestra was a success.

By the time we returned to America and the new school year had started, Paramount was organizing its picture school at Long Island and was recruiting promising young men and women from all over the country.

Our theater manager in Olathe insisted that I call at the Paramount exchange in Kansas City. He even



"Buddy" Rogers.

sent in some of my pictures. I went back to school, however, and forgot all about our conversation until I received a wire from Kansas City asking me to report for screen tests.

These tests will always linger in my mind as a nightmare. In a public Kansas City park before a number of curious bystanders I was told to register hate, fear and so on to tender love. I had to jump, leap and run. Close-up after close-up was taken of me until I was exhausted. I felt confident that I had failed miserably.

So I went back to my school and jazz band, counting the tests merely as an unpleasant experience and a waste of time. In a few weeks, however, I received word that I had been accepted for the school.

Along with the opportunity to enter the school came an invitation to tour Europe with a college orchestra for the summer. To take one offer meant to give up the other. I wanted to do both things. In the face of two such excellent chances, I did not know what to do. Upon the advice of none other than Jesse L. Lasky, I declined membership in the orchestra and reported at the Paramount school.

In the graduation picture, "Fascinating Youth," I was awarded the male lead. Following the picture, I was sent to the west coast, but before I could be cast in a picture there, I received word from the East to return for a part in "So's Your Old Man."

After that I received one of those fabulously rare things, a "break." I had been cast as the hero in "Wings."

WNU Service

## Jack Holt Launched His

### Screen Career "Stunting"

Jack Holt launched his screen career several years ago as a "stunt" man and shortly became a western star. As such he rose to unprecedented heights. When the popularity of "cowboy" films began to wane, Holt on the verge of retirement was signed by Columbia for a series of pictures. Since then he has appeared in such outstanding productions as: "Flight," "Submarine," "Father and Son," "Hell's Island," "The Last Parade," "Fifty Fathoms Deep," "A Dangerous Affair," "War Correspondent," "This Sporting Age," "Dirigible," "Rub way, Express" and "Man Against Women."

## How to Stop a Cold

Quick as You Caught It



1. Take 2 Bayer Aspirin Tablets. 2. Drink full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours. 3. If throat is sore, crush and dissolve 3 Bayer Aspirin Tablets in a half glass of water and gargle according to directions in box.

## Almost Instant Relief in This Way

The simple method pictured above is the way doctors throughout the world now treat colds. It is recognized as the **QUICK-EST, safest, surest way to treat a cold**. For it will check an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, see that you get the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve almost instantly. And thus work almost instantly when you take them. And for a gargle. Genuine BAYER Aspirin Tablets dissolve so completely, they leave no irritating particles. Get a box of 12 tablets or bottle of 24 or 100 at any drug store.

Does Not Harm the Heart

## DID YOU EVER HEAR THIS..



The average person gives off ONE QUART of perspiration a day. It's grease from this perspiration that makes dirt stick to clothes. But FELS-NAPTHA contains an added grease-loosener... plenty of NAPHTHA. Working hand-in-hand, the GOOD GOLDEN SOAP and naphtha loosen the perspiration-grease and the stubbornest grime easily, quickly.

Fels-Naptha gives you a SWEET, SNOWY WASH with NO HARD RUBBING!... CHANGE TO FELS-NAPHTHA SOAP—get it at your grocer's today.

## Taste

"I don't know when I enjoyed baking as much as I do since I began to use Occident Flour. I never have any baking go wrong and there is a lightness and delicious taste to everything"

Mrs. A. R.—Detroit, Mich.

"Costs More—Worth It!"

WNU Service

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WNU Service

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"I'll announce to the world that THE EDISON is a great Hotel"

FROM \$2.50 daily HOTEL EDISON 47th ST. West of Broadway NEW YORK 1000 ROOMS EACH WITH BATH, RADIO AND CIRCULATING ICE WATER



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go into the creation of your estate. Your best judgment should safeguard it when you are no longer able to do so.

Designate the First National Bank & Trust Company as your Executor under your Will and you will know that you have done your best for your heirs.

OLDEST BANK IN FRANKLIN COUNTY  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
 and TRUST COMPANY**  
 Greenfield, Mass.

## The Smart Shoppe

Next Door to Sears  
 Greenfield

### Commencing Thursday Our Second Anniversary Sale

Remarkable Savings on  
 Women's and Misses'  
 Dresses  
 Coats—Hosiery—Underwear  
 Millinery

## Northfield's I. G. A. Store

LUMAN A. BARBER, Prop.

### Offers the Following Specials

Native Fowl	lb. 19c
Pork Loin, whole or half	lb. 12c
Rump Steak or Roast	lb. 25c
Homemade Sausage	lb. 19c
Fresh Shoulders	lb. 9c
Cheese, mild	lb. 19c
Pure Lard	4 lb. pkg. 30c
Pillsbury's Best Flour	1/8-bbl. bag \$1.19
Grapefruit	each 5c

Fresh Fish and Oysters Weekly  
 Fine Assortment of Fruits and Vegetables

FREE DELIVERY  
 Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

## South Vernon

**Mrs. Nellie Hastings**  
 The relatives of Mrs. Nellie (Clark) Hastings were shocked to hear of her death at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Theina Hollis, of Williamsport, Pa. She died on Thursday, Jan. 4.

Mrs. Hastings, with another daughter, Mrs. Gladys Beaslevie of Manchester, Vt. were visitors here at Mrs. R. E. Bruce, and Mrs. H. Brown last August. They also called at the summer home of Mr. M. C. Houghton, while here. In her girlhood days she was a frequent visitor at the home of her aunt and uncle the late Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Gould at the Gould farm in South Vernon, Vt.

### Teacher Given Party

Miss Eleanor Brown has resigned her position as teacher at the South School, much to the regret of the townspeople, and accepted a position as teacher in a graded school in Warwick. She left on Saturday. She was a member of the South Vernon Church choir and a member of the South Vernon P. T. A.

A surprise and farewell reception was held at the South School house last Friday evening for Miss Brown. Although the roads were very icy about 60 of the townspeople gathered to greet her. A fine program was given. Mrs. Lenora Pratt, Vice President of the South Vernon P. T. A. announced the program which consisted of songs and readings. Mr. A. A. Dunklee made the presentation speech in behalf of her many friends and presented Miss Brown a gift of money. In behalf of the school teachers Miss Ruth Holton presented Miss Brown with a beautiful pocketbook. Refreshments of cake and coffee were served. In the afternoon, the children presented their teacher a beautiful desk set as a token of their affection. Miss Elizabeth Stearns of Windsor, Vt. is teacher at the South School succeeding Miss Brown.

Mrs. M. H. Brown, has a Christmas cactus grown entirely in water which is now in bloom.

Mr. Ralph Tyler of Bristol, Conn. spent the week-end with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. George E. Tyler.

7.30 P. M. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. George A. Gray, gave a fine sermon on "Lift on the 'Lifted Man'." A beautiful duet, "Blessed Jesus, Keep Me White," was sung by Mr. Ernest W. Dunklee and Mrs. Gertrude Gibson. In the evening the pastor's theme was on "God's Greatest Appeal." A cornet solo, "Master the trumpet is Raging," was played by Mr. Robert Bruce. Rev. and Mrs. Gray sang a beautiful duet, "Give Me Thine Heart."

The business meeting of the Sunday School for the election of officers was held last Sunday. The following are 1934 officers: A. A. Dunklee, re-elected, Sunday School Superintendent; E. W. Dunklee, Assistant Superintendent; W. B. Dunklee, Clerk and Treasurer; Mrs. Mildred Dunklee, Cradle Roll Superintendent; Mrs. George A. Gray, Home Department Superintendent; Mrs. George A. Gray, Missionary Department Superintendent; Miss Edith Tenney, Librarian; Rev. A. H. Evans, Temperance Superintendent.

Miss Vivian Whitney of West Northfield and Mr. Emerson Quinn of Northfield Mass. were married Jan. 10. They are now living in Greenfield.

The girls 4-H Humming Bird Club met at the home of Mrs. R. E. Bruce recently. They spent the afternoon in playing games, singing and coasting.

The services next Sunday at the South Vernon Church and during the week are as follows: 10.45 A. M. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. George A. Gray. 12.15 P. M. Church School. 7 P. M. Song service.

The Pond P. T. A. held a meeting at the schoolhouse last Thursday evening, Mr. Elmer Scherlin

## Northfield Farms

### Mr. Edward Trowbits

Friends in this vicinity will be sorry to hear of the death of Edward Trowbits on Saturday. He was buried Tuesday at 11 A. M. the funeral being held from his niece's, Mrs. Bauer's home in Mastapan. Mr. Trowbits, ("Neddie") made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Perkins and came here summers and deer seasons to the little house they owned next to Mr. Dan Donahue's.

Raymond Kervian was able to come home from the hospital last week.

Mrs. Brunelle of Springfield is visiting her daughter and family Mrs. John Kervian.

Mrs. Murray Hammond visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Martin, in Greenfield last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Underwood and family of Greenfield were Sunday guests at Mr. Roger Billings.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Farwell and daughter, Jean, of Orange were recent guests at Mr. Murray Hammond's.

Miss Dorothy Neff of Worcester has been spending a week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neff on the "Jewett Farm."

John Dymersky, Mike Sytnik, Frank Bartus and John Zabko are all cutting their ice on the river and filling their ice houses as fast as possible.

Phil Gallbraith was home all last week ill with the gripe.

Mr. E. R. Pierce and family of Dalton were Sunday guests of his mother, Mrs. F. H. Pierce.

Sunday guests at Ernest Whitney's were Miss Sadie Whitney; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stutz and daughter, Carolyn, of Turners Falls; and Mr. and Mrs. William Waite and family of Greenfield.

was re-elected president, and Miss Ruth Seward, secretary. A card party was held and prizes went to Mrs. Arthur Farnum and Mrs. Lee Eldridge.

Last Sunday morning at the South Vernon Church, the pastor Rev. George A. Gray, gave a fine sermon on "Lift on the 'Lifted Man'." A beautiful duet, "Blessed Jesus, Keep Me White," was sung by Mr. Ernest W. Dunklee and Mrs. Gertrude Gibson. In the evening the pastor's theme was on "God's Greatest Appeal." A cornet solo, "Master the trumpet is Raging," was played by Mr. Robert Bruce. Rev. and Mrs. Gray sang a beautiful duet, "Give Me Thine Heart."

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## Gill

A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by the members of the Community Club on Tuesday although the afternoon was not as large as usual. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Edwin Peck, and the vice president, Mrs. Robert Ware, the meeting was presided over by the secretary, Mrs. Charles Sumner and Miss Loyola North was appointed secretary pro tem. During the business meeting Mrs. Wallace Lenille reported that the committee distributed nine baskets to shut-ins at Christmas time. A Valentine dance will be held on Tuesday, February 13, for the members and their friends. Mrs. Ralph Poque chairman. Mrs. Langille, Mrs. P. W. Eddy, Miss Marion

## YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. IRELAND  
 Director, Physical and Mental Education  
 New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

### Colds

The season for "colds" is here. With each passing year, more and more people learn that the cold is a bacterial or germ infection. The meaning of "lowered resistance" is better understood. We know that it occurs when we're too tired, when we become chilled, or when we worry for long periods. We know too the importance of avoiding persons with colds, especially of staying out of range of coughs and sneezes.

Hygiene, that much abused word, is also becoming understood. More people than ever before recognize the importance of going to bed when the first signs of a cold appear. Let's encourage it. And particularly with children, let's make it a household law. Along with rest in bed, the adequate diet is most essential. The fruit juices especially are valuable. Oranges, lemons and grapefruit make good medicine. Milk works its wonders here, just as effectively as in the daily diet when you're well.

When your child takes cold, keep him at home. Don't send him to school. That seems to be the one important rule to be neglected. Why it is so, is hard to understand. It only means contagion—more colds; and perhaps more serious illness for some one's child.

In his next article Dr. Ireland will write about children's growth

## Auditorium

### BRATTLEBORO

Friday and Saturday  
 "BIG SHAKEDOWN"  
 With  
 Bette Davis Charles Farrell  
 Ricardo Cortez

### Monday and Tuesday

"ORIENTAL EXPRESS"  
 With  
 Heather Angel & Norman Foster

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

"HOOPLA"  
 Clara Bow and Preston Foster

## Latchis Theatre

Friday and Saturday  
 "FRONTIER MARSHALL"  
 With  
 George O'Brien Irene Bentley  
 News—Comedy

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

"FUGITIVE LOVE"  
 With  
 Robert Montgomery  
 Madge Evans

Thursday Only

"BEFORE MIDNIGHT"  
 And  
 "SO THIS IS AFRICA"

Gee, and Miss North were appointed the committee in charge. A social time with whist and refreshments followed the meeting.

Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Chapin are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the Franklin County hospital on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. E. Purple is able to be around the house after being confined to her bed for nearly four weeks.

## VICTORIA

Friday and Saturday

James Cagney

IN

"MAYOR OF HELL"

With  
 Madge Evans Dudley Digges

Also  
 Allen Jenkins

and 500 of the screen's  
 greatest Juvenile Stars

—ALSO—

"THE WOMAN I STOLE"

starring Jack Holt

Starting Sunday for Four Days

"STAGE MOTHER"

With  
 Maureen O'Sullivan

Franchot Tone Ted Healy

Phillips Holmes

—ALSO—

Tim McCoy in

"RUSTY RIDES ALONE"

With Silver King, the wonder dog

## At The Lawler

GREENFIELD

Afternoons at 2.15; Evenings at 7.30. Holidays and Sunday Continuous from 2.15.

Friday and Saturday

Irene Dunne Clive Brooks

IN

"IF I WERE FREE"

Plus—

Edmund Lowe Shirley Gray

IN

"BOMBAY MAIL"

Pathe News

Sunday Through Wednesday

Two Big Hits

Joe E. Brown

IN

"SON OF A SAILOR"

—ALSO—

A new Constance Bennett in

"AFTER TO-NIGHT"

With

Gilbert Roland

Pathe News

Thursday through Saturday

Two Features

Ruth Chatterton in

"FEMALE"

—ALSO—

"BROKEN DREAMS"

Randolph Scott

Martha Sleeper

Goodyton News

—COMING SOON—

Eddie Cantor

IN

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

## Legal

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. FRANKLIN, SS. Case 25266 PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of GRACE L. RODGERS late of Northfield in said County, deceased, intestate. WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to M. Eleanor Rodgers of said Northfield without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Greenfield, in said County of Franklin, on the first Tuesday of February A. D. 1934, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in The Northfield Herald, a newspaper published in said Northfield, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, FRANCIS NIMS THOMPSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

JOHN C. LEE, Register  
 39-41-43

## FIRST-CLASS Piano Service

TUNING and REPAIRING  
 Moth Cleaning and  
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A. L. GOODRICH  
 208 Silver St., Tel. 4434  
 Greenfield

Factory-trained at Chickering's in Boston. Concert tuner for such artists as Zimballist, Werrenrath and Galli-Curel.

## FOR YOUR PEACE OF MIND CARRY ADEQUATE INSURANCE

An automobile accident is likely to cause—

1. Personal injuries or death to others.
2. Damage to property of others.
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Remember this—No one can afford to be uninsured today.

WHEN YOU BUY OUR INSURANCE SERVICE, WE WORRY FOR YOU!

For a small additional payment arrangement can be made so that the premium payments can be extended over a period of six or eight months, to suit your convenience.

Let us tell you all about our SERVICE—there is no obligation or annoyance.

COLTON'S INSURANCE AGY.  
 181 M. in Street  
 East Northfield, Massachusetts  
 Telephone No. 161

## CLASSIFIED

Rates—One cent per word per insertion, minimum charge 25c per insertion. Cash in advance required.

Classified Advertisements should reach the Herald office before Thursday noon for proper insertion. Advertisements may be left at the Herald office or telephoned to 280-3.

### SITUATION WANTED

WANTED Nursing, Mrs. Nellie Hastings; good references. Call at Mr. Walter Barrows. Telephone 149-2. 38-4t

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

Part or All of a 125 acre farm bordering Connecticut River few miles north of Brattleboro with or without standing buildings. Write Care of Box R, Herald. 38-4t

If Mrs. Andrew Gray of East Northfield, will call at the HERALD Office she may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

### BUSINESS SERVICES

We turn brake drums, repair sewing machines, motors, pumps, vacuum cleaners, gas engines, Babbitt bearings, make gears and machine parts. Bickford Machine Shop, 243 Silver Street, Greenfield, Mass. Phone 5020. 4t-ch

### FOUND

A Lady's Umbrella in Town Hall. Owner may have same by identifying it and paying for this advertisement. 40-4t

### FOR TRADE

Wanted to Trade — Antique Secretary for Family Cow. Inquire at Herald Office. 41-1t

### FOR SALE

Good hard wood, four foot length or sawed. Telephone Northfield 183-3. R. D. Dumbreck. 41-2t

If Mr. J. M. Anderson of Northfield will call at the HERALD Office he may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

## PROFESSIONAL

### A. H. WRIGHT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Main Street, Northfield

Telephone call 90 — private line

Office hours—1.30 to 3

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Sundays by appointment

### DR. RICHARD G. HOLTON

Dentist

Bookstore Building—E. Northfield.

OFFICE HOURS

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Telephone 105-2

### W. G. WEBBER, M. D.

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Telephone Northfield 82

Office hours 1—8 and 6—8 p.m.

### R. E. HUBBARD, M. D.

188 Main St. East Northfield

Office Hours: Daily 12.30 to 2.00 p.m.

Evening

Tuesday—Thursday Saturday 7-8

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Special Attention Given to

Surgery and Diagnostic Work

## BUSINESS

### SAMUEL E. WALKER

Notary Public

Fire and Casualty Insurance

Bookstore Building

East Northfield, Mass.

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Watchmaker—Jeweler

Get your WATCH cleaned

at BITZER's and save money

Cleaning ..... \$1.00

Main Spring ..... \$1.00

Crystals ..... 35c

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### LeRoy Dresser

MOVING

Local and Distance

ALL LOADS INSURED

FURNITURE and PIANOS

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WALTER A. LINDELL,

Prop. Overnight Service

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H., Springfield, Mass., Hins-

dale, N. H., Brattleboro, Vt.